The New-York Times.

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HEIGHT OF PUBLIC FAVOR.

It has been justly remarked that the popular judgment, deliberately made up, is correct and reliable. "BURNETT'S STANDARD PREPARATIONS,"—comprising "COCOAINE" for the hair; "KALLISTON," for the skin; "COLOGNE WATER," which is unrivaled; and "FLAVORING EXTRACTS,"—Lemon, Vanilla, &c., are articles in point.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE,
FOR THE HAIR.
RESTORING, BEAUTIFYING, INVIGORATING.

BURNETT'S FLORIMEL.
For the Handkerchief.
DELICATE—FRAGRANT—EXHILARATING.

BURNETT'S KALLISTON.
For the Complexion.
COOLING—SOOTHING—EFFECTIVE.

BURNETT'S COLOGNE WATER.
A Standard American Perfume.
REFRESHING—CONCENTRATED—PERMANENT.

BURNETT'S ORIENTAL TOOTH-WASH.
For the Teeth.
CLEANSING—ASTRINGENT—HEALTHFUL.

JONAS WHITCOMB'S REMEDY,
For Asthma, Rose Cold, Hay Fever, &c.

BURNETT'S STANDARD FLAVORING EXTRACTS.
FOR COOKING PURPOSES.

TESTIMONY OF WELL-KNOWN DEALERS, WHO HAVE SOLD OUR TOILET PREPARATIONS FOR MANY YEARS.:

"*Enjoy an enviable reputation.*"
John F. Henry........................NEW-YORK.
"*Always up to the standard.*"
George C. Goodwin & Co..................BOSTON.
"*The most satisfactory goods we sell.*"
Johnston, Holloway & Cowden,
PHILADELPHIA.
"*Very superior.*"
W. H. Brown & Bro..................BALTIMORE.
"*My customers prefer them.*"
Joseph Fleming..................PITTSBURG.
"*Choice and select—always please.*"
John D. Park..................CINCINNATI.
"*Have an enviable reputation with all our customers.*"
A. B. Merriam & Co..................CINCINNATI.
"*Sales increased from year to year.*"
Fuller & Fuller..................CHICAGO.
"*With our trade have become standard.*"
Van Schaack, Stevenson & Reid,
CHICAGO.
"*Take pleasure in recommending them.*"
Hurlbut & Edsall..................CHICAGO.
"*Have superior reputation.*"
Lord, Smith & Co..................CHICAGO.
"*Staple goods with us.*"
Collins Bros..................ST. LOUIS.
"*Have sold long and well.*"
R. A. Robinson & Co..................LOUISVILLE, KY.
"*Sell largely on this coast.*"
Redington, Hostetter & Co...SAN FRANCISCO.
"*Maintain their established reputation.*"
E. J. Hart & Co..................NEW-ORLEANS.
"*Sold largely throughout the West India Islands.*"
J. M. Lawton..................HAVANA, CUBA.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

"**BURNETT'S SUPERIOR FLAVORING EXTRACTS, LEMON, VANILLA, &C.,**
ARE STRICTLY '*STANDARD*'—UNIFORM IN QUALITY, AND GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION TO OUR CUSTOMERS."
PARK & TILFORD,
Corner 21st-st. and Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1870.

"Have sold them for many years. Growing in public favor."
ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT,
Chambers-st., and corner 42d-st. and Broadway.

"*The best—the only kind I handle.*"
G. G. Yvelin..................NEW-YORK.
"*The best in use.*"
S. S. Pierce..................BOSTON.
"*Sixteen years of satisfactory experience.*"
Dana, Hyde & Co..................BOSTON.
"*Have given universal satisfaction.*"
David Nicholson..................ST. LOUIS.
"*The very best in the country.*"
Stanton & Co..................CHICAGO.
"*Always up to the standard.*"
G. & R. McMillan..................DETROIT.
"*Unequaled in the United States.*"
Warner, Rhodes & Co..........PHILADELPHIA.
"*Preferred in this market.*"
Parrish, Miller & Co..................BALTIMORE.
"*Have adopted them exclusively.*"
J. T. Warren & Co..........CINCINNATI, OHIO.
"*Invariably maintain their superiority.*"
W. H. Henning & Co..........NEW-ORLEANS.
"*Our prominent customers sell yours exclusively.*"
Cutting & Co..................SAN FRANCISCO.
"*Merit the confidence of all dealers.*"
Alex. McGibbon..........MONTREAL, CANADA.

BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

"*Pre-eminently superior.*"—Parker House, Boston.
"*The best in the world.*"—Fifth-Avenue Hotel, N. Y.
"*Used exclusively for years.*"—Contint'l Hotel, Phil.
"*We use them exclusively.*"—Sherman House, Chicago.
"*We find them the best.*"—Southern Hotel, St. Louis.
"*We find them excellent.*"—Occidental Hotel, San Francisco.

The superiority of these Extracts consists in their perfect purity and great strength. (*2, 5, and 10 oz., pint and quart sizes.*) For sale by all first-class Grocers and Grocers' Sundries Men in the United States and Canada.

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
BURNETT'S STANDARD PREPARATIONS.
BOSTON, MASS.

The Human Hair.—How many persons abuse this delicate and beautiful ornament, by burning it with *alcoholic washes*, and plastering it with grease, which has no affinity for the skin, and is not absorbed. BURNETT'S COCOAINE, a compound of Cocoa-nut oil, &c., is unrivaled as a dressing for the hair,—is readily absorbed, and is peculiarly adapted to its various conditions, preventing its falling off, and promoting its healthy growth.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

Miners Apprehensive of a Further Decline in Coal.

Shipwreck and Loss of Life in the Recent Gales.

The Floods Unabated in Tien-Tsin, China.

Danger to Foreigners from the Starving Population.

Mazatlan, Mexico, Declares in Favor of Diaz.

THE COAL MINES.

Excitement Among the Miners on the Decline in Prices in New-York—Another Sinking Mine.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Dec. 1.—The great fall in the coal prices at New-York has created considerable excitement among the miners in this locality. Main-street in Hyde Park was crowded all day with miners, who argued and predicted that another strike would take place in January next. The streets were filled with those who believed that the next auction sale of coal by Messrs. DRAPER & Co. would cap the climax, and bring coal to such a low standard that a strike would be inevitable, and should the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company reduce the price of mining coal from ninety-three and a half cents per diamond-car to eighty-six cents, a long and stubborn strike will be the result. The miners are not satisfied with the price now paid them for the risk they claim to be under, and are at any moment ready to strike and cause another famine among a great number of families who live from hand to mouth. The Audenreid Shaft, near Wilkesbarre, sunk today nearly two feet, and has caused great excitement among inhabitants in the neighborhood, but there is no great danger apprehended.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Destructive Gale at Cape Breton—Wrecks on the American Coast.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 1.—A hurricane visited the northern side of the Island of Cape Breton on the night of Nov. 27, doing immense damage to houses, barns, trees and shipping. The gale begun at 8 o'clock and lasted until 5 o'clock the next morning. The tide was four feet higher than ever known before. The public wharf at Port Hood was swept away, and in the village several houses were blown down. A number of vessels anchored at Port Mulgrave dragged ashore and passed out of the strait to sea. The Bermudian brig *Jabez*, from Charlottetown, was wrecked on Fox Island and only one man saved. Ten schooners were wrecked in the Strait of Canso. It is feared that there has been considerable loss of life as well as property by the gale.

BELFAST, Me., Dec. 1.—The schooner *Zenas Snow*, of and for Portland, laden with 800 barrels of plaster, from this city, went ashore yesterday above the upper bridge and filled. The cargo is probably a total loss.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Dec. 1.—The steamer *Annie Sophia*, from Philadelphia, with a cargo of 160 tons of coal for Norfolk, sprung a leak on Wednesday and sunk at 4 P. M., one mile north of Willoughby Spit Light. The crew were saved by Capt. BROWN, of the Light-ship, and sent to Norfolk.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—The schooner *W. H. Atwood*, an oyster schooner, owned in Boston, went ashore on Wood End, Cape Cod, yesterday, and became a total wreck. It is supposed that all hands are lost. Portions of the wreck have washed ashore near Wellfleet. The Captain, HAWES GROSS, of Wellfleet, leaves a wife and three children. The vessel is not insured. The British schooner *Catherine*, Capt. SAULNIER, from Boston, for Meteghan, was lost in Yarmouth Bay, Nova Scotia, on the 28th inst. All hands lost.

CHINA.

The Floods at Tien-Tsin Unabated—Severe Weather—Internal Improvements.

SHANGHAI, China, Oct. 24, via SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20.—The floods at Tien-tsin are unabated. The foreign community fear trouble from the starving population, and ask for vessels of war. The excitement at Foochow has subsided. The ship *Taeping*, with tea loaded for New-York, has been lost. The weather on the Southern coast has been very severe. The Chinese Government acknowledges the right of Chinese subjects to take out transit passes. The Shanghai bar will be dredged. The Japanese Government has made a treaty with China. Extraordinary privileges are granted at the ports, and the benefits of the treaty are extended to the subjects of other Powers.

MEXICO.

Mazatlan Declares for Diaz—Revolt at Guaymas, Sonora—Merchants of Mazatlan Between two Fires.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—The steamer *Idaho* has arrived from Mexican ports. She reports that the City of Mazatlan had pronounced in favor of DIAZ for the Presidency, and expelled the Federal officers, who had to take refuge on board of an American gun-boat. The revolutionists claim to be acting in the name of the party of progress, and installed officers as follows: MATIO MAZANA, Governor of Sinaloa; IGNACIO TAPIA, Prefect, and PEDRO VICTORIA, Captain of the Port. MAZANA had issued a proclamation reducing the export duty on Mexican dollars from eight to four per cent.; on bullion to five per cent., and abolished light-house duties altogether. There was no bloodshed. The legal Governor, BUELNA, was at Culiacan at the time. He would doubtless make an attempt to expel the revolutionists. Dispatches from Tucson say that the garrison of Guaymas, Sonora, revolted, killing their commander, on Nov. 20, and declared for DIAZ. After levying heavy contributions on the merchants they embarked on board two small vessels for Altata, expecting to capture that place without trouble. Gov. PESQUERA raised troops immediately, reoccupied Guaymas, and dispatched a force down the coast in pursuit of the revolutionists. The people appear to have taken no part generally in the revolts either at Sonora or Sinaloa. At Mazatlan, merchants paying duties on goods to revolutionary authorities are notified by the regular officials that they would be compelled to pay the full amount again to the Government as soon as order was re-established.

A Prospective Duel in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 1.—A difficulty occurred today in Covington, Ky., between Col. O'NEAL and Gen. BURBRIDGE, in which the latter struck O'NEAL. It is believed by many that a duel will grow out of the quarrel. The friends of both parties are said to have been busy since the occurrence, but whether this means preparations for a hostile meeting or not, is unknown.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The New Loan in the Debt Statement—Important Recommendations Regarding the Navy—Lighting the Senate Chamber—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The debt statement of today, showing among the liabilities bearing interest in coin sixty-two millions of five per cents, representing the same amount of six per cents cancelled and destroyed, is the best answer to the persistent misrepresentations of those who seek to create the belief that the debt is increased by the operation of the exchange. This represents the amount of five per cents actually issued up to Nov. 30, inclusive, on which the Government is paying interest, and also represents the actual amount of five-twenties canceled and destroyed, on which the Government, of course, is not paying interest. Today interest ceases on the entire $100,000,000 of called bonds, and by the 1st of January, they will probably be all, or nearly all, received and destroyed. The small decrease of the debt for the month of November is owing to the large drafts for pensions paid last month.

THE ANNUAL REPORTS.

The Secretary of the Navy, in his annual report, will make the important recommendation that the number of active officers of the Navy be reduced, first by providing for the abolition of the ranks of Admiral and Vice-Admiral upon the death or other casualty of those who now hold them, and second by the abolition of the grade of Commodore with the extinction of those who now hold the rank by promotion, casualty or resignation. This recommendation is enforced by several strong reasons, the chief of which is that as our navy is now constituted, there is, and can be no proper command for officers of this rank. Secretary ROBESON will also recommend that the term of service at the Naval Academy be increased from four years to six, two of which shall be passed at sea. This would reduce the number of officers annually entering the Navy by one-third. The Navy Department this year will give a good report of itself financially. The estimates for the next fiscal year are $1,200,000 less than for the year ending June 30, 1872, and $500,000 less than the expenses for the last fiscal year.

COLD.

The weather since Wednesday night has been bitterly cold and so continues, with slight prospect of abatement to-night. The mud-bound streets of Washington are frozen tight, and the Board of Public Works is aghast at the situation.

PROSECUTING DISHONEST OFFICIALS.

The trial of Collector ROBB is in progress at Savannah, and is expected to close next week. The Government has had a confidential investigation of the whole affair. No important disclosures are likely to be made at the present trial to implicate any one but ROBB, but it is not certain that other parties will escape separate proceedings. Gov. REED of Florida, Gov. BULLOCK, H. I. KIMBALL and FOSTER BLODGETT, all seem to be more or less implicated, but the nature and extent of the evidence against them is not yet disclosed. United States Marshal SPENCE, of Nashville, Tenn., having in custody MICHAEL STROHMEIR, one of those indicted with Ex-Congressman STOKES for the Beatty bounty frauds, arrived in the city today.

PERSONAL.

Senators and members continue to arrive in goodly numbers. Vice-President COLFAX has re-opened his house on Jackson-place. He and Mrs. COLFAX attended Prof. RICHARDS' scientific lecture, in the Christian Association course, at Lincoln Hall, to-night. Mr. DAWES will arrive to-morrow.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments were approved today by the Secretary of the Treasury: In the Custom-House, New-York City, Alonzo S. Upham, Jacob H. Westfall and D. W. Miller, inspectors; John E. Rogers and R. D. Nickels, clerks. At Portsmouth, N. H., John H. Cheever, inspector. At San Francisco, Cal., George A. Harl, inspector.

THE CUBAN SQUADRON.

American Interests to be Protected in Cuba if Spain Fails to Preserve Order.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—There was no mention whatever made at the Cabinet meeting today of events at Havana, nor has any recent intelligence been received from that quarter. It was said this afternoon by a gentleman prominently connected with the Administration that we have no quarrel with the Spanish authorities, and that the return of the North Atlantic Squadron to Cuban waters was from prudential considerations only. The Government will hereafter, and until a better condition of things shall exist on the Island of Cuba, keep a strong naval armament in Cuban waters. While this will have no hostile significance, it is designed to be an intimation to Spain that if that Power is so weak as to be unable to secure peace and good order on that island, and, in case of an insurrection or other grave public disturbance, this fleet will be used, in such a case, for the protection of American citizens and interests on that island, and, if needs be, to the full extent of the power of the Government.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Statement for Dec. 1—Decrease During November About $3,500,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.—The following is a recapitulation of the statement of the public debt:

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.	
Bonds at six per cent	$1,577,135,150 00
Bonds at five per cent	277,363,700 00
Principal	$1,854,498,850 00
Interest	$36,954,889 42
Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.	
Certificates of indebtedness, at four per cent	$678,000 00
Navy Pension Fund, at three per cent	14,000,000 00
Certificates at three per cent	23,490,000 00
Principal	$38,168,000 00
Interest	$244,760 00
Debt on which Interest has Ceased since Maturity.	
Principal	$1,769,297 26
Interest	294,346 34
Debt Bearing No Interest.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	$357,591,801 25
Fractional currency	40,166,036 05
Coin certificates	24,928,140 00
Principal	$422,686,977 30
Unclaimed interest	14,442 13
Total debt:	
Principal	$2,317,123,124 56
Interest	37,508,387 89
Total	$2,354,631,512 45
Cash in the Treasury.	
Coin interest	$96,256,554 84
Currency	10,123,589 76
Debt less cash in the Treasury:	
Dec. 1, 1871	$2,248,251,367 85
Nov. 1, 1871	2,251,713,448 03
Decrease of debt during month	$3,462,080 18
Decrease of debt since March 1	72,457,479 07
Decrease of debt from March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1871	204,754,413 09
Bonds Issued to Pacific Railway Companies, Interest Payable in Lawful Money.	
Principal outstanding	$64,618,832 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,615,470 80
Interest paid by the United States	12,692,475 41
Interest repaid by transportation of mails	3,317,907 44
Balances of interest paid by the United States	9,374,567 97

The interest on the called five-twenty bonds, being the balance of the first series of the issue of 1862, ceases today. The payments upon the new five per cents have come in with unexpected promptness. The coin needed for the payment of the six per cents is already provided. It is not anticipated, however, that a very large proportion of coin will be required for the redemption of the 100,000,000 of the six per cents. Eight millions of gold have been paid on account of cash redemptions, which amount covers all the bonds presented for cash payment on both foreign and domestic account. The most of the 100,000,000 of the five-twenties called in for Dec. 1, have been taken up by American and European syndicate. These will be used in settlement for the new fives. It is, therefore, improbable that a very large amount of additional gold will be required to close the transaction.

CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The following is the statement of the United States currency outstanding Nov. 30:

United States notes, old issue	$93,801 25
United States notes, new issue	155,691,078 00
United States notes, issue of 1869	201,808,927 00
One year 5 per cent. notes	119,677 00
Two year 5 per cent. notes	41,202 50
Two year 5 per cent. coupon notes	33,302 50
Compound interest notes	768,600 00
Fractional currency, first issue	4,413,828 11
Fractional currency, second issue	3,217,930 21
Fractional currency, third issue	4,768,033 89
Fractional currency, fourth issue	27,766,293 84
Total	$398,721,569 30

A HOTEL BURNED.

Narrow Escape by the Inmates—Several Injured in Jumping from the Windows.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Dec. 1.—The United States Hotel here was partially burned this morning, at 2 o'clock. The guests were awakened by the alarm, and found their retreat cut off by smoke and flame in the halls and stairways. They reached the ground from the windows by means of ladders and ropes. ELIZABETH SATTS, the hotel cook, while trying to reach a ladder, fell from a fourth story window and fractured her arm in three places. She was also injured internally, and will probably die. JAS. J. WHITE fell after reaching the ground, and had his leg broken. The laundress, FANNY LOGAN, was injured by jumping from a second-story window. CHARLES SMITH jumped from a fourth story window into a tree and reached the ground in safety. The fire is supposed to have originated from a defective flue in a bath-room. The fire was extinguised by the firemen before the whole building was destoyed. Losses and insurances; HOMER RAMSDELL, owner of the building, loss $12,000; insured for $6,000 in the Commercial, of Hartford, and another; JOSEPH and LEWIS F. GOODSELL, proprietors, lose in furniture and stock $10,000; insured for $4,000 in the Union, of San Francisco, and $2,000 in the Commercial, of New-York. SCHARP's clothing-store, loss $2,000; insured for $3,000 in the North British and Mercantile. Miscellaneous losses $2,000; fully insured.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2—1 A. M.—The area of highest barometer has moved south-eastward since Thursday night, and is now central in Tennessee and Arkansas. The low pressure in New-England has advanced eastward beyond our stations. The barometer has fallen decidedly from Kansas to Lake Superior and westward. The pressure has fallen with rain in Oregon. North-westerly winds have backed to South-west from the lakes to the Ohio and Missouri valleys. North-easterly winds have prevailed with rain on the Southern and Gulf coasts, where cloudy and clearing weather are now reported with falling temperature. The temperature has risen with cloudy weather from the lower lakes to Maryland and Vermont.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue to fall on Saturday, with south-west winds and cloudy weather from Lake Erie to Missouri and northward; rising barometer, with northerly winds, in Texas and the Gulf States. Cloudy weather will probably continue in the Middle and Eastern States, with temperature higher than on Friday.

WARNING SIGNALS ORDERED.

Cautionary signals continue for the rest of the night at Rochester, Oswego and Buffalo.

The California Legislature—Death of Ex-Gov. Bigler.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30.—The California Legislature meets on Monday next. The inauguration of Gov. BOOTH takes place later in the week. The Democrats, having a majority of four in the Senate, will take the same action the Republicans did four years ago, removing the power of appointing committees from the Lieutenant-Governor.

Ex-Gov. JOHN BIGLER died in Sacramento, yesterday.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Gov. CAMPBELL, of Wyoming Territory, has signed the bill repealing female suffrage.

JOHN HILLER committed suicide in Philadelphia, yesterday, by hanging.

The cholera is raging with great mortality in the City of Delhi, British India.

Gen. SAMUEL E. CHAMBERLAIN has been appointed Warden of the Massachusetts State Prison, *vice* GIDEON HAYNES, resigned.

MELLEN CHAMBERLAIN, of Chelsea, has been appointed Chief-Justice of the Boston Municipal Court, *vice* Judge BACON, resigned.

The broom factory of EASTBURN BROTHERS, on Vine-street, Philadelphia, was burned yesterday.

RICHARD O. MOULTON, a well-known citizen of Providence, R. I., hung himself yesterday. He had been deranged for months.

Hon. ROBERT S. GAULT, a prominent lawyer and leading Democratic politician, died at Little Rock, Ark., yesterday.

The Chief-Justice of the Mississippi Supreme Court administered the oath of office on Thursday, to Lieut.-Gov. POWERS, as Governor.

Ex-Gov. ALCORN left Jackson, Miss., for Washington, last night, to take his seat in the Senate at the opening.

JOHN HOLLER, residing in Cadwallader-street, Philadelphia, committed suicide yesterday morning by hanging.

The suit of CLINTON B. FISK against the St. Louis *Times*, for libel, has been settled, the editor making a retraction and paying the costs.

Ex-member of Assembly DAVID H. MULFORD, of the Second District of Dutchess County, died suddenly of apoplexy at Stattsburg, yesterday.

JAMES H. ORNE, of Philadelphia, died on Thursday. He was a prominent member of the Union League, and contributed liberally toward the fitting out of ten regiments during the war.

W. D. WALLACH died yesterday morning at Culpepper, Va., aged about fifty-eight years. He was formerly proprietor and editor of the Washington *Evening Star*.

F. W. LENDRUM, a night clerk in the Louisville Post-office, was arrested yesterday on a charge of robbing the mails. Eleven abstracted letters were found on his person.

JOHN W. CHEENEY quarreled, yesterday, with the deck hands of the steamer *Great Republic*, below Baton Rouge, La., when he shot and dangerously wounded three negroes.

The gray-stone mill in North Providence, R. I., run by ZEBULON WHIPPLE, was burned yesterday morning. The insurance was $30,000 on the mill and machinery and $5,000 on the stock.

A fire at Liberty, Mo., on Wednesday night, destroyed the stores of MILLER & Co., T. F. ALLEN, M. GOLDMAN and WITTHOFF & Co., and the Liberty Savings Bank, lawyers' offices and a billiard-room. The loss is $16,000.

The Louisiana Democratic State Central Committee has issued an address in favor of maintaining the party organization, and declining any alliance with either wing of the ruling party in Louisiana.

A fire yesterday morning in Bloomington, Ill., destroyed MCCLURE's building, at the corner of Main and South streets, occupied by MCCLURE's furniture warehouse and EVANS' grocery. Several adjoining buildings were also injured. Total loss, $50,000. Insured for $33,000.

The gun-boat *Prince Alfred* has arrived at Goderich, Ont., from Georgian Bay. She reports the schooner *Gold Hunter* ashore in Winfield Bay, and thinks she can be got off in the Spring. She also found the wreck of the tug *Lewis*, and reports the engine and boiler in twelve feet of water.

Fire in the Museum at Central Park.

About 10 o'clock, last night, the premises in which the museum is located, at Central Park, took fire from an overheated flue, and a damage of $250 was done before the flames were extinguished.

THE GRAND DUKE'S VISIT

A Trip to West Point with the Reception Committee.

The Sail up the River—Review of the Cadets—The Return—Future Movements.

The trip of the Grand Duke and party at the invitation of the Reception Committee to West Point, yesterday, on board the steamer *Mary Powell*, was in the completest sense of the word a success. The weather was glorious in spite of the cold snap, the arrangements were perfect, and by some happy combination of circumstances the company included an extraordinarily large proportion of very beautiful ladies. The guests began to gather at Pier No. 39 as early as 9 o'clock, and found the *Mary Powell* shining as a new pin, and gaily decked with bright colors and streamers. They were received on board by the indefatigable Secretary, Major MONTGOMERY. Punctually at 9½ the steamer glided from the dock and sailed for Thirty-fourth-street landing, where another swarm of visitors awaited her. At 9¾ the Grand Duke arrived in his carriage in company with Mr. CATACAZY and the Chairman of the Executive Committee, Mr. WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL. As he stepped on the *Mary Powell*, JULIEN's band of thirty pieces struck up a Russian national air, which he acknowledged by removing his cap. He was attended by Admiral Possiet, Dr. Koudrine, Count Olsonfieff, from the *Svetlana*, Lieut. Sudeer, from the *Bogatire*, Secretary Danzas, Secretary Schirkoff and Gen. Golorff. Like himself, all were in uniform, wearing over it military great coats, which, unlike our own had handsome shoulder-straps decorated with the Imperial crown, and a monogram of the letters A. I.—Alexander Imperator. As soon as the Duke arrived on the lower deck he shook hands heartily with Gen. MCDOWELL, and immediately ascended to the saloon, where, after chatting for a few minutes with Mrs. HOYT and Mrs. IRVIN MCDOWELL, and saying a pleasant word to the beautiful Miss SULLIVAN, he joined the Aspinwall party, and entered into lively conversation with Mrs. LLOYD ASPINWALL. There was no stiffness nor formality, nor social ice, but everything went merry as a marriage bell. When the young Duke felt like smoking he went down on the lower deck and enjoyed his cigarette. When he desired to converse with any lady he did so, and no one crowded around him. He was neither neglected nor bored, but was made to feel that he was master of the situation, and might please himself in every fashion that presented itself to his mind. Occasionally he went on the upper deck to enjoy the blow, for the wind was very fresh, and to admire the scenery, which he told Mrs. LLOYD ASPINWALL exceeded in natural beauty anything which he had ever seen. About 12 o'clock there was a preliminary lunch of coffee and sandwiches served below, and Prince ALEXIS shouldered his way to the table with alacrity. The keen air had sharpened all appetites, and if the Imperial visitor made short work of the sandwiches, there were plenty of beautiful women to keep him in countenance.

At 12½ o'clock the *Mary Powell* was abreast Knox's Battery, which fired a salute of twenty-one guns, the smoke clinging to the side of the hill and the pine trees, as if reluctant to trust itself to the keen air. The landing was made at the northern dock, all the visitors scrambling up the hill toward the hotel and the parade ground. ALEXIS, however, remained on the steamer, and was taken up to see the Crow's Nest. He soon returned, and getting into a handsome barouche, was escorted by a company of cavalry to the parade ground. He was driven completely around the circle, and then entered the house of the Superintendent, Gen. RUGER, where he remained for a few minutes, exchanging courtesies and compliments. Then he took up his position, surrounded by the staff officers and the Executive Committee, and awaited the arrival of the cadets, whose drums were already sounding the assembly. They quickly formed in line, and were examined in the manual of arms under the orders of Gen. UPTON, after which they were inspected by the Grand Duke. They then marched past in open column of companies in guide in double quick time, and then marched off to their barracks. Prince ALEXIS then made a tour of the museum, library, barracks, public offices, hospitals, &c., expressing his complete satisfaction with everything. Taking carriage again, he was escorted to the southern dock, where the *Mary Powell* was awaiting him, at once starting for New-York when the visitors were all on board.

It was by this time very nearly 2½ o'clock, and the summons for dinner was shortly heard. There were two tables loaded with dainties, and elegantly decorated. After dinner the guests listened to JULIEN's music, and then dancing commenced. Some one, after two or three hours of waltzing, suggested a Virginian reel, and everybody trooped upon the upper deck, ALEXIS joining in, and leading off with Miss BLODGETT. He enjoyed this mightily, and went up the middle and down again with infinite zest, but when he had to pass under an arch of hands, his majestic proportions were too much, and the arch broke amid peals of laughter.

Shortly after the lamps were lighted and there was general conversation until the boat arrived at Thirty-fourth-street, where the Grand Duke and almost everybody else landed and went home. The Grand Duke in the evening visited the Academy of Music and listened to the opera of "Mignon." Today the Prince goes to the Academy of Design, and in the presence of a few friends, a limited number of artists and the members of the Reception Committee, will receive for his father—the Emperor—FARRAGUT's picture. Gen. DIX will make the presentation speech.

In the afternoon it is said that he and his suite will visit BRADY's and be photographed in a group. His movements then until evening have not been made known, if mapped out. In the evening he will dine with the members of the New-York Yacht Club at Delmonico's.

The special train for the use of the Grand Duke, proffered by the roads between this City and Boston, is now being prepared by Mr. HOYT, Superintendent of the New-York and New-Haven Road. It consists of one baggage and two passenger cars, and an elegant Wagner drawing-room car.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President of the New-York Central Railroad, and Col. J. H. DEVEREUX, of the Lake Shore Line, have tendered the courtesies of their roads to His Imperial Highness.

The following correspondence between Capt. G. V. FOX and Minister CATACAZY, concerning the contemplated visit of His Imperial Highness to Lowell, will be found of interest:

LOWELL, Mass, Nov. 22, 1871.

His Excellency Constantin Catacazy, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

DEAR SIR: Gen. SANFORD has conveyed to me your message "that His Imperial Highness will probably visit Lowell to see his good friend Mr. FOX." I am fully sensible of this compliment and the reasons therefor, and shall express my acknowledgments in person. Today the Mayor will officially invite the Grand Duke to visit our city and examine its manufactories, where can be found the mechanical developments and laborious industry which are the elements of this country's power. I request that His Imperial Highness and suite and the Minister and suite will partake of a "Zacooska" at my house.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
G. V. FOX.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1871.

To Hon. G. V. Fox, Lowell, Mass.:

Beg pardon for not answering sooner. His Imperial Highness accepts, gratefully, your invitation, and unless prevented will be in Lowell Saturday, the 9th of December.
C. CATACAZY.

The Russian Vice-Consul at Boston has informed Capt. Fox that the distinguished party would like to leave Boston at 9 A. M., Saturday, the 9th inst., visit the mills for two hours, from 10 to 12, lunch with Capt. FOX from 12 to 1, and return immediately afterward to Boston, where the Grand Duke has engagements at 2½ P. M.

The City Council of Lowell has appointed a Committee to take charge of the reception given by the city.

The Prince is ultimately to go to China, whither the Russian fleet have been ordered. They will, therefore, leave this port for New-Orleans in a few days, and ALEXIS will join his frigate there afterward.

WEST-SIDE ASSOCIATION.

Important Meeting Last Evening—Addresses by Wm. Martin, Hon. Fernando Wood, Hon. Wm. A. Darling, and Others.

At a large meeting of the West-side Association, last evening, at the hall corner of Broadway and Forty-fourth-street, Mr. WM. R. MARTIN, President of the Association, in the chair, addresses were made by Mr. Martin, Hons. Fernando Wood and Wm. A. Darling, and Messrs. Wm. A. Whitbeck, S. E. Church and M. M. Vail.

Mr. MARTIN gave a history of the West-side Association since its organization in 1866. He then reviewed the inconveniences of the present system of horse-cars, and also the advantages claimed for the various schemes of rapid transit. He said that a great Broadway shop-keeper had opposed bitterly the people in their efforts for rapid transit. He advocated the widening of Broadway by the new lines, and other street improvements on the west side.

Mr. WOOD said that it was interesting to know what would be the practical results of the reform which had been commenced by corrupt, incompetent and inefficient public officers. He looked to the Legislature for a change in the City charter. Upon Municipal questions, Mr. WOOD said he was without political bias. He cited a number of published statistics, showing the heterogeneous character of New-York's population. What was wanted, he said, after his experience as Mayor, was a consolidated and strong government. He wanted to see a charter giving a Chief Magistrate elected by the people the power of appointment and removal of officers in the City Government. The result of the late election was only the voice of the people demanding that abuses shall be corrected. It was not a partisan victory; it was a co-operation of leading citizens of both parties. He hoped that the Legislature would, in framing a new charter, take this fact into consideration, and not legislate in the interest of any particular party, and give New-York a non-partisan Government. Then would New-York develop those great natural resources that would place it ahead of the leading cities of Europe. Mr. WOOD then argued in favor of the Riverside Park. He said that when he proposed the Central Park, property-holders below Fourteenth-street denounced the idea as an up-town lot speculation, but it had proved a good speculation for the whole City.

Mr. WHITBECK read a paper favoring underground railroads.

Mr. S. E. CHURCH made some remarks in answer to Mr. WHITBECK opposing the project of tunneling Broadway.

Hon. WILLIAM A. DARLING delivered an address upon the wants of the citizens in regard to rapid transit. He favored a road encircling the City, believing that a single road would not be sufficient to accommodate the public.

After Mr. CHURCH's address, resolutions were passed declaring that the next vacancy in the Department of Public Works should be given to WILLIAM T. BLODGETT, Esq., a west-side property-owner; that the Riverside Park ought to be established without further delay; that the accomplishment of rapid transit is of paramount importance to the citizens of New-York; that the new lines of Broadway should be established without further delay; that to increase the taxable property the vacant area up-town should be prepared for building, which would double the amount of property subject to taxation and prevent people from going to reside in Brooklyn and New-Jersey.

Mr. M. M. VAIL next made an address upo then inconveniences attending travel in the horse-cars, and believed that the City Government should have the control of all City railroads, instead of private corporations.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE AMERICUS CLUB.

Its Property at Greenwich Seized for Debt—The Papers in the Case.

On Wednesday an attachment was issued to the Sheriff of Fairfield County, commanding him to seize the property of the Americus Club, to secure the amount of a debt due KNAPP & FITCH, of Norwalk, Conn., for carpenter's work done upon the Americus Club-house, amounting to $7,500. The case is involved in considerable mystery, and the attaching parties and their counsel are exceedingly reticent. All inquiries elicit from them merely a reference to the records for information, and when asked by our reporter, yesterday, whether or not the Club had taken any action in the matter, they refused to tell or to furnish even the clue to any information.

Information that the club-house had been seized started a TIMES reporter in search of the details yesterday. That the Club-house had been attached was proven by the records in the office of the Town Clerk at Greenwich. By the record it appears that on the 29th an attachment was placed in the hands of JOHN DAYTON, a constable in Greenwich, who, on the 30th, duly attached and placed two watchmen in charge of the property of the Americus Club at Indian Harbor Point. The subjoined are copies of the attachment and the constable's return:

To the Sheriff of the County of Fairfield, his Deputy or either of the Constables of the Town of Greenwich, within said County, Greeting:

By authority of the State of Connecticut you are hereby commanded to attach to the value of ten thousand dollars, the goods or estate of the Americus Club, a voluntary association, some of the members of which are residents of this State and some of said members and stockholders of said Club being residents of the State of New-York, which said Americus Club has a place of meeting and are possessed of and own a Club-house and other property and estate in said Greenwich, in this State, and summon them to appear before the Superior Court, to be holden at Bridgeport, within and for the County of Fairfield, on the second Tuesday of December, 1871, then and there to answer unto BARR KNAPP and HENRY R. FITCH, both of Norwalk, in Fairfield County aforesaid, partners, doing business in said Norwalk under the firm name of KNAPP & FITCH, in a plea of the case, whereupon the plaintiffs declare and say that the defendants, on the 1st day of November, 1871, were indebted to the plaintiffs in the sum of seven thousand dollars for so much money before that time had and received of the plaintiffs by the defendants, to and for the use of the plaintiffs, and for so much money before that time paid, laid out and expended by the plaintiffs for the defendants at the special instance and request of the defendants; and for so much money before that time lent and advanced to the defendants by the plaintiffs at the special instance and request of the defendants, and for goods, wares and merchandise, before that time sold and delivered to the defendants by the plaintiffs at the special instance and request of the defendants; and for work and labor done and performed by the plaintiffs for the defendants at the special instance and request of the defendants; and for money found to be due, and owing from the defendants to the plaintiffs on an account then and there stated between them, and being so indebted, the defendants afterward, to wit, on the day and year last aforesaid, in consideration thereof, undertook and faithfully promised the plaintiffs to pay them said sum of money when they should be thereto afterward requested. Yet the plaintiffs say that the defendants, their said several promises aforesaid not regarding, have never performed the same, though often requested and demanded; which is to the damage of the plaintiffs the sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars. And for the recovery thereof, with just costs, the plaintiffs bring this suit.

[BURR KNAPP is recognized in one hundred dollars (bond) to prosecute, &c.]

Hereof fail not, but of this writ, with your doings thereon, make due return according to law.—Dated at Norwalk, the 29th day of November, 1871.
LEWIS F. BEERS, Justice of the Peace.

SEIZURE OF CLUB-HOUSE.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD, SS.: }
TOWN OF GREENWICH, THE
30th day of November, 1871. }

Then and there, by virtue of the original writ, of which this is a true copy, and by the special direction of LEWIS F. BEERS, the plaintiffs' attorney, I made an attachment, (by lodging with the Town Clerk of said town of Greenwich, an attested certificate of attachment by me signed, describing the property attached, the parties to this suit, and the Court to which this writ is returnable and the amount of damages therein claimed, said certificate being in all respects as directed by the statutes of this State,) of all the right, title and interest of the within named defendants, in and to a certain lot, tract or parcel of land, with all the buildings thereon, lying in said town of Greenwich and bounded as follows, to wit: Easterly by Indian Harbor, southerly by Long Island Sound, westerly by Smith's Cove, (so-called,) northerly by land of THOMAS B. MEAD, the northerly bound being the remains of an old stone-wall, the course of which is north, 86° east, the distance being two chains and sixty-seven links, containing eight acres, more or less; and on the 30th day of said November, A. D. 1871, I left in said Town Clerk's Office a true and attested copy of said original writ, and of my indorsement thereon.

Attest: JOHN DAYTON,
Constable of Greenwich.

The within and the foregoing is a true copy of the original writ, and of my indorsement thereon.

Attest: JOHN DAYTON,
Constable of Greenwich.

Learning that Mr. LEWIS F. BEERS, the Justice who issued the warrant, also stood in the relation of attorney to the plaintiffs in the suit, our representative proceeded to Norwalk and found Mr. BEERS closeted with Mr. FITCH. All effort of the reporter to glean any information were unavailing; they good-naturedly screened themselves behind the relations of attorney and client and politely advised our reporter to look at the files. There had been a rumor afloat to the effect that the suit had been settled, and that the attachment was still held to prevent attacks from other creditors of the Club and from the tax-payers. The reporter notified Messrs. BEERS and FITCH of the rumor, and asked the question point blank, if there was any truth in it. Mr. BEERS looked at Mr. FITCH, and replied, "Not within my knowledge." Mr. FITCH gazed at the reporter, and said he didn't know. To the interrogatory whether or not the suit had been settled at all, both gentlemen declined answering.

There are some queer stories afloat about this suit, and the connection of BEERS and FITCH therewith, not the least generally accepted of which is, that the whole affair is inspired of TWEED. It is certain that FITCH and his partner have had a great many contracts from TWEED and his Ring, and their latest action and present silence are looked upon with suspicion by the honest inhabitants of their immediate vicinity.

The process is returnable on the second Tuesday of December, and the defendants have three days thereafter to file a plea in answer. If they fail, judgment will be taken by default, and the various rings of the country will have received another lesson from TWEED in the best and most slippery way to dispose of their property.

No Bail for Ex-Controller Connolly.

The Sheriff reports that there has been no change of consequence in regard to the Ex-Controller's bail. Mr. WILLIAM FLORENCE has been accepted in place of Mr. DE BARRY for $100,000, the latter gentleman being about to sail for Europe. There appears to be no prospect whatever of Mr. CONNOLLY obtaining the whole $1,000,000, and his friends say that he now feels this himself, and has become very much dispirited. He was visited yesterday by several of his friends, and by members of his family.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Thanksgiving Observed in Vienna and Berlin.

Opposition to the War Budget in the Prussian Diet.

Future Revenge of France a Reason Why It Should Pass.

Order Restored by the Resignation of the Belgian Cabinet.

Increased Anxiety About the Prince of Wales.

THANKSGIVING.

Dinner of the American Minister at Vienna—Americans in Berlin Observe the Day.

VIENNA, Dec. 1.—Hon. JOHN JAY, the Minister of the United States to Austria, gave a supper last night in celebration of Thanksgiving Day, at which most of the Americans in Vienna were present. In some remarks upon the occasion, Mr. JAY alluded to the present proud position of the Republic and the impending fall of local corruptions before the assaults of a fearless Press, and the honest men of all parties. The conclusion of the Trade-mark Convention between Austria and the United States was significant, he said, of an increasing interchange of the manufactures of the two countries, to which the approaching international exhibition in this capital would give an impetus by presenting American productions for the first time in Eastern Europe by the side of those of Western Asia. An allusion by the speaker to Count ANDRASSY was thrice cheered. Gen. POST also made an address, in which he discoursed at some length upon the subject of American antiquities.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—The Americans in this city observed the festival of Thanksgiving yesterday in an appropriate manner.

GERMANY.

What the Humiliation of France Costs—The Prussian War Budget.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—In the Lower House of the Diet, yesterday, the Triennial Army Budget passed its second reading by a small majority. The items of expenditure were sharply criticised during the debate; many were pronounced extravagant, and it looked at one time as if the Budget would be rejected, the opposition was so strong and determined. But the Ministers warned the House in the most significant manner that it should prepare for the future; that France contemplated revenge for her defeat, and would seek it as soon as the indemnity was paid. The only safety for Germany was in her army, and that should neither be weakened nor neglected. It was only through these representations that the Government succeeded in carrying the bill through.

FRANCE.

Execution of Frenchmen by the German Military Authorities—The Squadron at Ajaccio—Theirs' Speech to the Assembly.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—The German military authorities at Epernay have executed two Frenchmen who killed a German sentinel.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—The squadron detailed to guard the shores of Corsica is to remain at Ajaccio for an indefinite time. Three months' supplies have just been sent to it from Marseilles. It is supposed that its object is to prevent any attempt on the part of the Imperialists at a rising on the island. President THIERS, in his message to the National Assembly on the reopening of the session, refers to the treaty between France and Germany, the Commercial Convention with England, the Military law and the general reorganization of the administration; but offers no suggestions as to constitutional changes, and makes no allusion whatever to political subjects.

BELGIUM.

Tranquilizing Effect of the Resignation of the Cabinet—M. de Theux to Form a New Ministry.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 1.—The Baron D'ANETHON announced in the Chambers today that the King had demanded the portfolios of the Ministers, and they had accordingly resigned. The Chambers would therefore stand adjourned until a new Ministry was formed. The resignation of the d'Anéthon Government has had a most tranquilizing effect. The streets are free from crowds, the people seem to be satisfied and the city is quiet. The formation of a new Cabinet is intrusted to M. DE THEUX, a leader of the Conservative Party.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Death of the Earl of Chesterfield—Increased Anxiety About the Prince of Wales—The American Loan—Sir Charles Dilke—Small-Pox.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The death of the Earl of CHESTERFIELD, which occurred today from typhus fever, contracted about the same time and in the same locality as the Prince of WALES, intensifies the anxiety for the Prince. The public uneasiness is so great as to have a perceptible effect on the markets, which were generally dull and flat today. The Queen has returned to Windsor from Sandringham, where she has been watching by the bedside of the Prince. The festivities usually given by the Court on the 1st of December, the birthday of the Princess of WALES, were abandoned today. The morning bulletin from Sandringham, at 9 o'clock, states that there was an increase of fever in the case of the Prince early in the evening yesterday, but as the night advanced the fever again partially subsided, and the Prince remained comparatively quiet through the remainder of the night.

The final settlement of the United States funded loan was made at the office of Messrs. COOKE, McCULLOCH & Co., today, without disturbing the money market—the bonds closing higher than ever before, the loan advancing to ninety and one-half per cent. in gold, because the settlement was anticipated. The portion of the loan unsettled at the opening of the books today was only $20,000,000; and of this the taking of nearly fifteen millions was arranged in London, leaving less than six millions undisposed of with the Continent to hear from. There is no doubt that the whole of the loan in the European markets is taken.

Sir CHARLES DILKE addressed a meeting at Bolton last night. During the evening the audience became very disorderly, and there was some fighting. The meeting broke up in confusion.

The small-pox in a virulent form is spreading in Plymouth and vicinity. The authorities are building special hospitals for those stricken with the disease, and have adopted stringent sanitary precautions.

VIRGINIA.

Political Progress in Richmond—Commerce as an Agent of Conciliation—Old War Sentiments and Feelings—The American Colony—Social Ostracism—Business Affairs—Gesangverein.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Nov. 30, 1871.

It is evident to me, after an absence of several years, during which time military and reconstruction Governments have been replaced by popular ones, that the better classes of the people of Richmond have made rapid progress in the matter of political advancement, and are now much nearer peaceful submission to the Federal Government than they were in the stormy disquiet of ANDY JOHNSON'S Administration. They are, in truth, greatly in advance of their country neighbors throughout the State, in this respect, because they have gradually become acquainted with and been forced to acknowledge the fact that all the wisdom, political ability and statesmanship of the country is not monopolized by a few Virginia leaders. The strong arm of the Federal Government—whatever that means—has been felt by them in a way that has induced respect, not only for its strength, but for the justice with which it has been wielded. After all, the great reconstructing and conciliating agent has been commerce, not political power. The session here of national associations of Boards of Trade, and the meeting of men from every section interested in the development of our commercial welfare, has done more good than ten thousand sessions of Congress and millions of political speeches could. Boston and Richmond, bound together by the interest that speaks through the pocket, and thereby jointly earnest for mutual improvement, are more friendly today than they ever could have been if the attempt to cultivate amicable relations had been confined to the efforts of politicians. "Why can we not forget the war and its civil strife?" said a Boston gentleman, at a Board of Trade dinner here; "and weeping in common over the graves of our lost ones, remember that they died as Americans; that their deeds were those of American valor; and that we are yet brothers in affliction." To this sentiment one of the most rampant and earnest secession fire-eaters in Richmond responded in a manner that indicated at least his appreciation of the generous offer of friendship.

I should say, perhaps, that this feeling is confined to the better classes of business men, who are, after all, not strong enough to leaven the whole lump, and that the politicians, the curse of Southern communities, still keep alive the bitterness of sectional animosity in the hearts of their followers.

So it happens that while the change I have referred to is apparent among the more substantial class of the people, the rabble, who vote early and often, are as deep-seated in their prejudices as ever. They, of course, control the caucuses, the primaries, and, finally, the elections. The result is a disappointment to those who look for immediate recognition by the law-making power, or the office-holders of the efforts of those who ought to be leaders to heal the wounds of the war. The churches, social circles, and, to some extent, business relations are still governed by the old vigorous attempts at non-intercourse with Yankees, while the newspapers—bah, they are, with few honorable exceptions, disgusting. They have no independence of thought or speech, and read today just as they did five years ago. They are entitled to the credit of consistency in that respect, if for nothing else, for they deride Yankee office-holders, Yankee laws, and Yankee (Yankee is but another word word for United States) institutions as eagerly and viciously and untruthfully as ever.

I am often reminded, when I read of the "American colony in Paris," of the social circles, composed entirely of Northerners, which exist in all the Southern cities. Richmond is not an exception to this general rule, and I find here now the same exclusive and friendly intercourse among them that I left four years ago. They are as completely cut off from the possibility of general intermingling with society as if they were, indeed, foreigners in a land of strangers. The women of the South are, of course, responsible for this. While their husbands, brothers and male friends often meet with "detestable carpet-baggers and scalawags" in the natural course of business events, or street salutations, and treat them with respect, they preserve inviolate the dignity of their thresholds, over which Yankees or Yankee sympathizers are never allowed to cross. "The female part of my household is still in rebellion against the Federal Government," is a remark that is sometimes heard here, and could be truthfully applied to nearly, if not quite all of the older and most intelligent families. The men know this to be true, and do not hesitate to apologize for it, at the same time acknowledging that its direct result is a tendency to prevent respectable and responsible Northern families from settling here. So, you see that, as usual, "there is a woman in the case."

But the American colony in Richmond is thriving. Its *personnel* has materially changed in the course of time, and many adventurers have been weeded out of it. Those who remain are solid, substantial citizens, who have by industry or business capacity so thoroughly worked themselves forward in commercial matters that they cannot leave now, and the community can ill spare them. They have a church organization of their own, with regular services by a Methodist clergyman in the United States Court-room. They also have social gatherings of their own, in which true Northern and cosmopolitan hospitality exhibits itself to the great delight and comfort of themselves and visiting friends. Some of them, it is true, are disheartened and tired of the struggle against continued ostracism; but I think the majority have decided to "stick."

While the F. F. V.'s thus reject, in a social way, the presence of loyal whites, they are decidedly earnest in their efforts to attract, in a political way, the friendship of the blacks. And they have succeeded so far that five hundred of them in this city voted the Conservative ticket at the last election. The "detestable nigger, BEN SCOTT," whose name formerly figured in the Democratic prints of the city in connection with many Police Court cases, is now known as "Capt. BEN SCOTT, (colored,) who has been persecuted by his former Radical brethren for passing counterfeit money." BEN'S example is frightful! From slave to freedman, from Radical ward leader to Conservative politician, and from the ranks of the Democracy very naturally to the penitentiary, will soon be his complete history. Yet his Democratic friends do not altogether desert him now. I overheard one of them—a prominent lawyer—say to him, pending his application for bail: "BEN, I believe you're innocent; I hope you'll not be punished, and think that you will be a better boy after you get out of this scrape." I am bound to say that BEN did not accept this offer of consolation with half the evidence of gratitude that he subsequently exhibited when a Radical lawyer offered to defend his case.

There is a struggle for supremacy in the Republican ranks between the native whites and the carpet-baggers, of which you have heard much; but I do not think you appreciate its bitter earnestness. The truth is that certain native Republicans, tired of the admitted irresponsibility of certain carpet-baggers, and supported by an evident feeling of sympathy for them in certain Northern journals, undertook to make a clean sweep of all the Federal spoils in the State, but they failed. If they had satisfied themselves with efforts to get rid of office-holders of acknowledged bad character, and the removal of others who are obnoxious alike to whites and blacks, they would have succeeded and the Government would have been benefited. But they were too eager, and suddenly found themselves opposed by the combined influence of the entire carpet-bag element supported by its friends in high places in Washington, who hail from every section of the East and north. Unjust as it may seem, it is nevertheless true, that two-thirds of the Federal office-holders in our State were appointed on the recommendation of representatives and senators from other States, and many of them are retained in office by the same influence. The natives felt aggrieved at this utter ignoring of their interests in the premises, and tried to get the reins into their own hands. As I have already explained, they failed because they were too eager and too comprehensive in their attempt.

Another great source of discontent in the party ranks is the absolute leadership of ignorant, if not disreputable persons, over the blacks in some of the country districts. These persons are dogs in the manger, who neither succeed in carrying their districts themselves or allow others to succeed. They have such complete and unquestioned control over the black voters that they are enabled to dictate the party nominations and generally nominate themselves. The result is that while a few more reasonable leaders would put up candidates to attract votes from the opposition, the majority of the party overrule them and nominate truly obnoxious men. Many efforts were made during the late election to give nominations to wavering and weak-kneed Conservatives for the purpose of bringing them and their friends clear over to the Republican side of the fence; but, with rare exceptions, they failed on account of the opposition of the old Union League leaders. The latter assert, with some show of justice, that they organized the party and are therefore entitled to recognition before eleventh-hour converts. Notwithstanding all these troubles, however, the State is sure for GRANT at the next election, for the reason that local quarrels and personal bickerings will not enter into the canvass as they did with such baleful influence this Fall.

Richmond has not improved as a city as much as I expected it would since the war. The ruins of BRECKINRIDGE'S great fire are still to be seen in great squares of tottering, windowless walls, and heaps of broken brick and masonry. But the improvements that have been made are creditable alike to the energy and architectural taste of the people. Main-street—at least the most prominent part of it, near the Custom-house—presents a much finer appearance today than it did before the war. It has been rebuilt with marble and iron, and the showy fronts of the leading business houses now rival those on Broadway. There have been but few private dwellings erected, however, and real estate values have not increased. Certain branches of industry and commerce have been developed to more profitable results than before, but it is safe to say that the failure of crops, high taxes, and general stagnation of business all over the State, has had a depressing influence on the welfare of the city. For instance, the wheat crop of this year, marketed here, fell short three hundred thousand dollars of the amount received for last year's crop. A number of the old familiar business houses, whose credit in happier days was unquestioned for any amount, have failed, and their names are only heard of now in the Bankrupt Courts.

The city is gradually becoming Parisian, and the laxity or lenity of morals, the freedom of manners and the reckless extravagance of New-Orleans are finding close imitators here. Glaring lights on Sunday nights and wide-open doors on Sunday, indicate to the stranger, promenading on Broad-street, the possibility of getting fluid refreshment for the inner man at any hour of the Sabbath as readily as on a week day, and will soon be followed by the French custom of theatrical and operatic performances in competition with the churches. I do not think that the upper classes or the more stable part of the population are satisfied with this state of affairs, and it is time they were taking the matter in hand, for the good repute of the city, if not for the welfare of their young people.

The German element of the population here is quite large, and sustains the reputation it has the world over for genial hospitality, and success in combining pleasure with business. The Gesangverein is the name of the leading association. It has a fine club-room, in which the members now frequently meet to rehearse "Der Freischutz," which opera they will soon bring out at an amateur performance at the Richmond Theatre.

PRINCE GEORGE.

KINGDOM OF ITALY.

Legislation for the Religious Corporations—Italian Statesmen—Past Relations of France and Italy—The Error of the Ecclesiastics—Two Deaths—Affairs in Sicily—Distinguished Visitors.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Monday, Nov. 13, 1871.

In the action to be taken at the proximate session of Parliament, upon the question of the religious corporations of Rome, the point how far to go, is that which will probably give cause to considerable discussion. The Ministry is divided, and measures are not yet matured. The report is current that Signor SELLA, the Minister of Finance, is in favor of immediate application of the law which has broken up the conventual establishments in the rest of Italy; sparing only those, which, being the residences of the heads of orders, are to be considered as forming part of the central ecclesiastical authority. Signor VISCONTI-VENOSTA, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, supported by other members of the Cabinet, is in favor of putting off for the present all legislation upon the question; more perhaps from considerations of policy than of equity. Foreign protection is asked for by the leaders of the monastic fraternity, as all hope of being spared was given up as soon as the Italian Party took possession of Rome. Some of the convents have certain foreign guarantees, and to avoid diplomatic discussions and embarrassments, at the present time, is the reason why the Foreign Affairs Minister wishes to have the matter for the present let alone. It has been thought that if the Opposition Party in Parliament should push its purpose of extreme measures to the utmost, a crisis may be brought on in the Cabinet. At the same time, some of the ablest members of the Chamber have signified their determination to support the Ministry in its policy of moderation and reserve. Signor MARK MINGHETTI has spoken in this sense, in a public discourse addressed to his constituents, at the little town of Legnago, in the north of Italy.

ITALIAN STATESMEN.

Signor MINGHETTI belongs to the best class of those now active in affairs. It seems to me that he and VISCONTI-VENOSTA, more than other Italian public men, have endeavored to form themselves upon the model of the English statesmen. Fluency of speech, joined to a decorous simplicity of manner, their eloquence is that of well-weighed, sober words addressed to reflecting minds, rather than the flatulent oratory which sways the crowd. There are not a few here who carefully observe what is said and done by members of the English Legislature, and there are those who have studied in that school of political life. I think the illusion does not diminish. Refined minds have no relish for the vulgar manners of aspiring demagogues, and there is something to excite admiration in the ideal type of the public man who has joined culture to fine abilities, and dedicated his powers to the service of the State. The most conspicuous example in our time that Italy has had is the Count DE CAVOUR, and the name becomes even more attractive as it is looked at through the atmosphere of receding time.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

The revelations made in the book lately published by M. JULES FAVRE continue to furnish a theme for public and private discussions. The organs of the clerical party deny with great energy the truth of the words put into the mouth of the Pope by M. D'HARCOURT, the French Minister, in his colloquy with the Holy Father in April last. PIUS IX., tired of the long-drawn controversy about the temporal power, probably spoke the sincere convictions of his heart when he said that he was ready to give up the struggle; but it was expected that the confession would be consigned to the privacy of a diplomatic seal and not be cited by the journals as the last argument in a protracted debate. The members of the company of Jesuits are in a fury, and declare very obstinately that the Pontiff has been falsely quoted and that the point will never be given up. So the matter stands, and confidence is founded in looked-for reaction in Austria as well as in France. Meanwhile, M. D'HARCOURT returns to his post as Minister of France near the Pope, to face the frowns of those who a little while ago shouted words of laud in his ears, as the bearer of assurances of future help from his country.

THE ERROR OF THE ECCLESIASTICS.

The unfortunate, if not fatal error of the ecclesiastics is, that they are as firmly resolved as ever to preserve their position of antagonism to the Italian Party. It shocks the ears of all good patriots to hear the clergy sworn to defend the Papacy to the last extremity, declare that Italian unity may go to the dogs, and that they will see without regret the divided country once more ruled by strangers, and will labor to bring it about, rather than witness or admit any diminution of the Pope's political power. It is common to hear from the clergy the expression, "I am a Catholic, and a child of the Pope, and minister of the Church, before I am an Italian; and the country may perish, if the Church triumphs." If the happy day ever arrives when in Italy religion, or rather Catholicism, and patriotism go hand in hand, then the only real obstacle to national unity will be got out of the way, and true progress be made.

TWO DEATHS.

Within the past ten days have died, at an advanced age, two of the richest men of Florence. One, an Englishman, Mr. SLOANE, began his career here in a humble capacity fifty years ago, and by getting the control, and working with intelligence the copper mines near Monte Catini, in Tuscany, succeeded in carrying his profits as high as eighty thousand dollars a year. He bought the historic villa Careggi, in which LORENZO the Magnificent, of the Medici, lived and died, and in which this rich foreigner also breathed his last. Mr. SLOANE died without children, and gave his property to a Russian family resident here, whose ancestors were his benefactors in early life. The other rich man was a Jew, Signor MODIGLIANI by name, who, by usury and parsimony, had succeeded in amassing a dozen millions of francs. Many were disappointed because the public did not get a good portion of these dead men's estates. The newspapers lay stress on the fact that the Jew remembered the faithful domestics long in his service, which the Christian did not. Formerly the excellence of Italian servants was much extolled; but here, as everywhere else, with the license of a progress made in the wrong direction, the standard of quality has fallen pretty low. Henceforward, to encourage fidelity, let all Christians in making their wills remember those by whom they have been long, honestly, faithfully and patiently served.

AFFAIRS IN SICILY.

Gen. MEDICI goes back to Sicily, yielding at last to the solicitations of the Government and many friends in the island. Recent developments have revealed a bad state of things in some departments of the public administration, and the Albanese scandal will remain as a proof of the possibility of a man in public office, in our time, imitating the habit of the Middle Ages of getting rid of enemies by murder, and enjoying the immunity of the law, which he is sworn to execute. Such is the case of ALBANESE, the head of the Police at Palermo, which has been for some time in Court, with no decision as yet arrived at. The condition of public security in the province of Ravenna—which district at one time gave the Government a great deal of trouble—is much improved; but the islands of Sicily and Sardinia have lately demanded the special attention of the civil authority.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

Besides the Emperor and Empress of Brazil the Queen of Holland, under the name of the Countess Van Buren, is making a visit to Italy. She is now in Florence, and, while inspecting the public monuments with the intelligence of a well instructed tourist, has found time to receive various polite attentions from the King. There is a report that the Emperor of Austria will come to Nice during the Winter to find relief for some physical ail. Gen. ANDERSON, in that city, has found relief in death from the pains of disease from which he has so long suffered.

ANGELICO.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

An Appeal for the Teachers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to call your attention, and, through you, the attention of Controller GREEN, to a fact in regard to a class of deserving persons who are in the employ of the City, but who as yet have received no money for their services, and, if report speaks truly, will not for some time to come.

I speak of the teachers in the night schools of the City. Some of them are altogether dependent upon their pay from that source for their subsistence, others require it for necessaries, while a few, perhaps, could get along without it for some time to come, but the majority need the money. I understand that the Board of Education has money enough at its credit to pay both the day and night school teachers. If so, why is it withheld? Hoping thatamong the other good deeds which you have done, and are still doing, that you can force this matter to a conclusion satisfactory to the parties interested, and that Controller GREEN may take some notice of the facts in the case, I leave it in your hands. ONE OF THEM.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 22, 1871.

Street Obstructions.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Inasmuch as you are dealing with the Fourth-avenue Railroad management, "or mismanagement," nothing has been said that I have seen about the stage department of that avenue blocking up Thirty-second-street. I have occasion to drive around the City a good deal, and several times have passed through Thirty-second-street, and have always found a stage standing directly across Thirty-second-street, corner of Fourth-avenue. This stage is always unattended, the driver, I suppose, having gone to report to his superior that the blockade is complete. Let this one nuisance be abated.

REFORM.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 28, 1871.

The Rode Suicide.

An inquest was commenced yesterday by Coroner HERRMAN in the case of Mme. MARIE RODE, whose remains were found in East River, at Pier No. 2, on the 24th of November, as published in the TIMES. Dr. CUSHMAN testified that no external marks of violence were found upon the body, and that death was due to drowning. RUSSEL T. COE, proprietor of the Spingler House, testified that deceased took a room in the house on Nov. 7, and remained until the 21st, during which time she seemed in good spirits, and had friends visiting her. When she left she owed a bill of $53. JOHN MCALLISTER, a clerk in the hotel, testified that P. DE COMPIGNY registered at the house on the 11th, and was given a room next that of deceased, who spoke of him as her brother-in-law. M. DE COMPIGNY testified that he became acquainted with deceased in July last, at the restaurant of REINE SEBELLE, No. 63 East Twelfth-street, and saw her occasionally after she left there. She told him she had been married but had not lived with her husband for some time, and that she was in reduced circumstances. He advanced her some money, and on Monday, the 20th November, she wrote him a letter in which she declared her intention of committing suicide, and bequeathing him her watch and some papers which she requested him to burn. Witness testified that on many occasions deceased hinted to him that she was tired of life, and he had no doubt that she committed suicide. There was some other testimony taken without eliciting any facts of importance, and the case was then adjourned.

The Old and the New Common Council.

It is understood that the old Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, as well as the newly elected Boards, will meet for organization on the first Monday in January, which will be New Year's Day. The new Board of Aldermen will elect either JOHN COCHRANE or PETER GILSEY as their Chairman. The Assistant Aldermen have not, so far, it is said, agreed upon any one to act as their presiding officer. The old Boards will probably re-elect their present officers and clerks, unless Mr. COMAN, President of the Board of Aldermen, should decide to take his place as a member of the new Board of Aldermen, to which he is elected, when of course the old Board will have to select another Chairman. As soon as the four Boards have organized, they will adjourn for two weeks, and in the meantime the legal questions affecting the status of the several Boards will be submitted to the Courts on a writ of *quo warranto*, so that they may be argued and disposed of as quickly as possible. None of the Boards will attempt to transact any business until the legality of their proceedings is assured. Such, it is said, is the arrangement entered into by the legal advisers of the two parties.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUNARD STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA,

The Cunard steam-ship *Algeria*, which left Liverpool on Nov. 18, and Queenstown on Nov. 19, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are fresher by two days than those previously received.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

The Health of the English Sovereign—Testimony of Rev. Dr. Norman McLeod.

From the London Times, Nov. 18.

Rev. Dr. NORMAN MCLEOD was one of a party who yesterday assisted in breaking ground in connection with a new lunatic asylum for the barony parish at Lenzie Junction, near Glasgow. At an entertainment which followed, the Chairman, in giving the toast of the Queen, referred to the health of Her Majesty, and asked Dr. MCLEOD, as having recently returned from Balmoral, whether he felt at liberty to say anything on the subject. Dr. MCLEOD then said: "What is meant by Her Majesty being 'morally and mentally incapacitated for work,' I leave Mr. DISRAELI to explain, for I do not comprehend it. I beg to say that I have had the honor, in the Providence of God, to minister to Her Majesty in public and in private for the last thirteen or fourteen years, and I have seen her in every variety of circumstances—in the highest prosperity and happiness which any married woman, not to speak of a Queen, could enjoy, and in the very depth of her distress, and I declare most solemnly, although speaking with her in the greatest privacy and in the most intimate communion that a subject and a clergyman can have, I have never heard her utter one word or one sentiment that did not do the highest honor to Her Majesty, whether as a Queen or a woman. I have not only never seen the remotest trace of any moral or mental weakness, but I have seen in every instance remarkable evidence of moral and mental strength and capacity. Her Majesty has just passed through a severe attack of rheumatic gout which so affected her hands that for a time she was utterly unable to sign her name, and from a severe neuralgia from which she has entirely recovered, and I have never seen her better in spirits or better in health or stronger in mind than she is at the present moment. At the same time I am far from saying that she has recovered her strength so as to be able to do more than she is doing; for I make bold to say that none of us have the slightest conception of the unceasing demand that is made upon a person in her high position of attending to innumerable details and carrying burden upon her mind without the possibility of one moment's rest. Our own wives find how trying upon their nervous energy is the constant care of a large family, but when we think what the Queen has to do as a mother, with her children occupying such an important position in society, what she has to do in being compelled ever to think about the affairs of a nation to whose interests she is profoundedly devoted, when we think of the constant weight that must ever be upon her mind, we feel the wonder is that she is able to perform her duties in the way that she has done. No one who knows the Queen but must know she would do all that is possible for her to do, and no one who knows her but is amazed at her extraordinary considerateness for every one; how she occupies her thought upon every subject, and how she attends to such minute details of duty. I will take it upon me to say that the case of the poorest subject in her kingdom, if made known to her, would receive her immediate attention. Let me also say the manner in which the Queen is often criticised is as cruel and cowardly injustice, when neither is a woman nor as a Queen she can make any reply, but must endure the injustice. While such attacks may be made by a few, I feel certain that the large majority of this nation so revere the monarch who occupies the throne, and so esteem her unblemished personal character, and the manner in which during her reign she has discharged her public and private duties, that, could they alter it, they with one voice, would unite with us when we say, God save the Queen, and may she be long preserved to the nation."

HEAVY EMBEZZLEMENT.

The Chancellor of the Swiss Exchequer Accused of Fraudulent Practices.

From the Swiss Times.

A case is about to be tried before the Criminal Court of Bern which excites throughout the country quite as much interest as the revision of the Constitution. The prisoner is no less a person than the Federal Chancellor of the Exchequer, and he is charged with having appropriated to his own use a sum of 560,000 francs, the property of the Confederation. M. EGGIMANN was appointed Caissier Féderal some ten years ago, and was always looked upon as being a man of sterling honesty and great ability, and as he was also possessed of considerable private property, he naturally took a very high position in Bern. Unfortunately, some two years ago he became bitten with the mania for speculation, which has been the ruin of so many persons during the last few years, and as he had the whole funds of the Confederation in his hands, while his accounts were only audited every three months, it was only necessary for him to take care that he had the correct amount in the Federal chest when the auditors made their examination. He did not commence operations in his own name, as that would have excited remark, but he joined a firm at Bern, the leading member of which was a M. MURALT, the managing director of the Banque Commerciale. With the funds provided by EGGIMANN, this firm entered into a series of the wildest speculations, which turned out, almost without exception, unsuccessful. Having once, however, begun the desperate game, EGGIMANN was obliged to continue it, trusting that each fresh venture would enable him to recover what he had lost. Early in the present year the firm, counting upon the continuance of the war, bought up large quantities of corn, but when the time for delivery and payment came they found that they were heavy losers, owing to the price having fallen considerably when peace was signed. Up to this time EGGIMANN had been able to replace the sums he had drawn from the Federal Treasury by accepting bills, which were discounted by MURALT, as managing director of the Commercial Bank—the moment after the audit was over, being returned by EGGIMANN to MURALT, who then withdrew the bills. This system went on very well so long as EGGIMANN's credit remained good, but instead of continuing to live simply and unostentatiously, as the members of the Government invariably do in Switzerland, he began to give expensive balls and suppers, had his box at the theatre, took frequent trips to the German baths, and altogether acted as though he were possessed of unlimited resources. All these proceedings excited, not unnaturally, a good deal of comment, and although nothing definite was known, people began to talk of the Federal Treasury with some amount of reserve, one of the unpleasant consequences of which was that the directors of the Commercial Bank refused to discount his bills any longer. A few days afterward MURALT left Bern, accompanied by the good wishes of all who knew him, but this state of feeling did not last long. The new managing director, immediately he entered on his duties, had the books of the bank carefully examined, and very soon the true state of affairs began to be discovered, though owing to the ingenious way in which he had managed to confuse the accounts it was some days before the amount of MURALT'S defalcations was discovered. When MURALT'S conduct became known, EGGIMANN'S position grew very critical, for every one knew that he and MURALT had been engaged in heavy speculations together, and consequently people now began to regard him with grave suspicion. Shortly after MURALT'S flight became known the Government ordered EGGIMANN'S accounts to be investigated, when a deficiency of over half a million of francs was discovered. The position of the Government was an exceedingly difficult one. The next morning, while the Treasurer was at breakfast, two officers entered his room, and informed him of the decision come to by the Council. "If you will go on to the prefecture I will follow you in half an hour; but I will not go with you," he said; and as the Government was anxious to complete the matter as quickly as possible, the *gens d'armes* left, and after finishing his breakfast EGGIMANN walked through the town to the Police-station, and gave himself up. It is generally understood that he expected to be released on paying the amount which he had appropriated from the Federal chest, and during the recent session of the Federal Chambers a resolution to this effect was moved, but it was rejected by a large majority in both Houses, and it was decided to prosecute the charge against him, just as though it were an ordinary case. The case has been for some time in the hands of the Procureur-Général, who has been actively engaged in collecting the necessary evidence to support the charge. A few days ago EGGIMANN was brought before the Chambre d'Accusation, which answers to the English Grand Jury, and committed for trial at the coming assizes at Bern.

COUNT BEUST.

The Austrian Diplomatist on His Recent Resignation and His Policy in the Past.

Count BEUST sent a circular, in French, on the 10th inst., to the representatives of Austria abroad, informing them of his resignation. In this circular he says that the Emperor has relieved him of his functions in the most gracious manner, and appointed him Ambassador in London; that the causes of his resignation are of a purely personal character, in no way connected with either the home or foreign policy of the monarchy. Called to power on the morrow of a catastrophe which had imperiled the existence of the Empire, Count BEUST says he hastened to draw up, in his circular dispatch of the 1st of November, 1866, the programme by means of which he hoped to triumph over the difficulties, home and foreign, which the pessimism at that time prevailing among all classes of the population had represented as insurmountable. He has remained faithful to that programme; the flag of peace which he displayed without prejudice and without secret rancor, after the unfortunate battle of Sadowa, he has firmly held on high without fear and without reproach, and that flag was the protection of Austria amid the vicissitudes of a gigantic struggle which shook the continent and disturbed the basis of the European equilibrium. "The honour of the monarchy confided to my care," adds the circular, "has remained safe in my hands; even my adversaries render me that justice. Reconciled with our nearest neighbors, yesterday our enemies, today our friends, we are at peace with all the world, and our voice is listened to with respect in the deliberations of Europe. We have been able to devote ourselves with entire confidence to the development of the immense resources with which Providence has endowed this country, and unexampled prosperity has recompensed our efforts. Upon the basis of the arrangement concluded under my auspices with Hungary, we have at the same time been able to reform and complete our fundamental laws; we have been able to place in conformity with the exigencies of our own day the ties that unite our old Monarchy with the various nationalities, which more than ever feel that their strength is in their union. However imperfect, like every human work, may be the Constitution which unites us, it has just displayed its salutary and vivifying force in a crisis which we have recently passed through successfully. I can therefore leave with a clear conscience to my successor the results of a policy, at once conciliatory and just, which the Emperor had entrusted me with, and which was unanimously approved by the delegates of his people in their last session. The task of my successor will be easier than mine. He finds the path not only opened, but smoothed, and if he but follow it, obeying the recommendations of our gracious master, he will one day quit the helm of affairs with the same satisfaction that I experience at this moment, when the grace of his Majesty permits me to rest from my efforts, and give to my health the care it claims, seriously impaired, as it is, by the party struggles, and the heavy responsibilities which have incessantly rested upon me during the last five years."

PIUS IX.

What the Pope Expects—M. Favre Explains an Error.

The following letter appears in the *Journal Officiel*, of Nov. 17: "Upon my return from the country three days since I read in certain newspapers that the accuracy of the dispatch of the Comte D'HARCOURT of the 26th of April last, quoted by me in my work concerning Rome, had been questioned. I hastened to write to the Minister for Foreign Affairs that I was certain of my copyist, and that assuredly he had made no mistake. What was my astonishment upon proceeding today to the Archives to learn from him that one of the expressions in the dispatch had been indeed miscopied. This is the passage in which the error occurs: The Comte D'HARCOURT quotes the words uttered by the Holy Father on the occasion of his presenting his letters of credence. The Holy Father said to him, 'Sovereignty is not again to be looked for in times like these. I know that better than any one. And if I desire a small corner of earth where I can be the master. If an offer were made to me to restore my States I would refuse it. But so long as I have not that small corner of earth I cannot fully exercise my spiritual functions.' Such is the text of my quotation. The copyist has omitted four words placed at the bottom of the page which escaped his notice by an error which I deeply regret. 'It is not that if an offer were made to restore my States I would refuse it.' I was not able to detect this error either from the logical sense of the grammatical construction, which, in the original text, is obviously incorrect. Moreover, the only conclusion I have drawn from the dispatch is this, that under these circumstances the Holy Father had adopted a new language, and when he said, 'All that I desire is a small corner of earth where I can be the master,' he expressed a precise and complete idea. But I have so little intended to take advantage of it in opposition to his invariable policy that I have never failed throughout my book to insist that the restoration of the temporal power would necessarily involve in the mind of the Sovereign Pontiff the integral restitution of his States. I state at the conclusion which sums up the views enunciated in my book.—Thus the problem is clearly stated. What the Pope demands, what the authors of the petitions forwarded to the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the reporter of two Commissions have called upon the French Government to undertake, at least by means of negotiations, is the reconstitution of the Pontifical dominions. I may add that my publisher will rectify the error which has been committed by appending a fly-leaf to the copies which remain in his hands."

NEWS NOTES.

An official report announces that there have been 379 deaths from cholera in Constantinople during the week ending Nov. 12.

The Dutch Colonial Minister has laid before Parliament a bill for the construction of a complete railway system in Java. The estimated cost of the proposed lines is 49,000,000 guilders, and the works, if the bill should be sanctioned, are to be begun next year.

The *Courrier Diplomatique* says that Count BENEDETTI is preparing a reply to the documents recently published by the German Government, and that the manuscript is ready for the press. He, however deems it advisable to submit the work to the Emperor NAPOLEON, and should His Majesty sanction its publication, it will at once be brought out.

The statistics of theft in Paris during the month of October have just been prepared at the Prefecture of Police. The result is that 625 thieves of all sorts were arrested between the 1st and 31st. About one-third consist of night marauders. Attempts at murder were very rare in the Department of the Seine during the same space of time. As to vagabondage, it had never attained to such a height. Fifteen hundred at least of those offenders, an average of fifty a day, were taken to the different station-houses of the capital.

A dispatch from the Hague, dated Nov. 17, sets forth that after three days' debate, the Lower House has, by 39 against 33 votes, passed M. DUMBAR'S amendment for abolishing the post of Ambassador to the Pope. The Minister had in a long speech, which preceded the division, maintained the necessity of provisionally retaining the Embassy at Rome, and stating that Holland could not take the initiative in its abolition.

The *Progrès* of Ypres, in Flanders, states that the typhus among cattle continues its ravages in the north of France. More than 200 oxen have been killed in the environs of St. Omer, but the inspection is so defective that infected animals are almost daily discovered at the abattoir of Lille. The malady has already made its appearance on the Belgian side of the frontier in a farm at Warhem, between Hondscote and Bergues, where fourteen head of cattle had to be sacrificed.

It was mentioned, a short time ago, that M. DUCONDRAY, the young advocate who defended VERDURE, one of the seventeen Communists tried before Col. MERLIN, had married his client's daughter, Mlle. MARIA VERDURE. This young lady is already a widow. M. DUCONDRAY died suddenly on Nov. 14, from the rupture of an aneurism, while visiting a prisoner, whom he was retained to defend, in the St. Pelagie Prison of Versailles. He dropped down dead at 6¾ o'clock in the morning. Within two hours his distracted wife came to recognize his corpse. FERRE, lying under sentence of death, heard of the catastrophe, and knowing Mme. DUCONDRAY, asked and obtained permission to send her a letter of condolence.

A Vienna paper gives the following portrait of Count BEUST: "His manners were polished and elegant as his notes and prepared speeches. He never forgot his dignity, but with all his polish and elegance there was a magic charm about his manner, which, it is said, even impressed his enemies. The incisive logic of his notes is replaced in private life by an almost unbounded amiability, the warmest devotion for his friends, and the most conciliatory spirit toward his opponents. Although overwhelmed with work, he had a word of advice, of comfort, or of assistance for ever one. He took a personal interest in all the employes of his office, and often prepared for them surprises in the way of promotion or other distinctions. But he made them work as hard as himself; and it has been justly said that he united the industry of a bee with the patience of a beaver. He scarcely ever dictated an important dispatch but at night. He was very difficult to please; but he had the art of conciliating those whom he offended by his objections."

The following is a translation of the letter addressed by M. THIERS to M. JULES JANIN, congratulating him upon his address to the Academy: "My dear Colleague: I have not been able until today to read your charming discourse—full of grace, wit and imagination, as are all your writings. I congratulate you most heartily upon it, and I also congratulate the Academy, which had an excellent sitting. I would gladly have been present to join with those who applauded in you brilliant talents and one of the most beloved, most amiable characters of our stern epoch. I must not conclude without thanking you for the handsome expressions with which you closed so honorably for me your discourse, and I am deeply grateful for them as for all the tokens of good will you have ever bestowed upon me. Adieu, my dear colleague. I quit you with regret that I am so far from you at Versailles, and that I am unable to invite you to shake hands with me here. That will be for Paris, if, as I trust, the National Assembly shall think fit to bring us back thither. Heartily yours, A. THIERS, Versailles, Nov. 14."

The Paris *Patrie*, of Nov. 17, says: "Several journals announced yesterday evening that difficulties had arisen between the Bank and the Credit Association acting through their syndicate, that these associations would not issue notes of five francs so anxiously looked for, and that the Bank of France claimed the exclusive privilege of making such issues. We are able to reassure the public mind upon this subject. Nothing has been changed of the arrangements we have previously announced. The small notes of five francs are being printed, and in all probability will be put into circulation on Saturday next. These notes will be received not only by the railways, but also at the public offices of the State." As an instance of the inconvenience which the scarcity of coin is at present causing in Paris, a case is mentioned by the *Figaro*: "The railway companies have assumed a right to refuse bank-notes unless the amount to be given in change does not exceed five francs. That may be very proper. But when a traveler who has no other money asks as a favor that a bank-note of twenty-five francs may be accepted in payment of a fare of two francs, and that he may have a twenty franc note and three francs as change, it seems unnecessarily rigorous to refuse him. Yet this is what happened yesterday at the Versailles station."

M. ELYSEE RECLUS, aged forty-one years, a learned man, a well known writer in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and one of the most distinguished members of the Geographical Society, has been tried by a Court-martial at St. Germains, for bearing arms on behalf of the Commune against the Government of Versailles. He was taken prisoner on April 5, when he was one of a Federal party which made a sortie upon Chatillon. The public prosecutor admitted that in a proclamation of March 25, which he published in the *Cri du Peuple*, he had very strongly expressed himself on behalf of a settlement of existing differences by universal suffrage and without bloodshed. M. CHARTON, a deputy, and a member of the Geographical Society, said the prisoner was one of the most valuable scientific men in France, and could not be replaced. This witness, before returning, went up to the dock and warmly shook hands with M. RECLUS. M. MONOIS, the secretary of the Geographical Society, said M. RECLUS' works were highly prized throughout the world, and had been translated into almost all languages. NADAR, the aeronaut, testified that during the siege RECLUS belonged to his balloon corps, and underwent immense hardships in the country's service. The prisoner admitted having been for three years a member of the International, but said that fact was no recommendation to the Commune, which had no solidarity with the International, but on the contrary looked upon it with suspicion. The Court found M. RECLUS guilty, with extenuating circumstances, and sentenced him to simple transportation.

On Nov. 15 the annual meeting of the Synod of the Scottish Episcopal Church was held in Edinburgh, the Primus (Bishop of Moray and Ross) in the chair. It was resolved that it was expedient that a Board of Missions be adopted, to enable the Church to act in its corporate capacity in the cause of foreign missions, and that until the meeting of the General Synod a Provisional Board be appointed. A committee was appointed to consider any Education bill that may be introduced into Parliament. The following protest against the claims of the Church of Rome was unanimously adopted: "Whereas, a Council, claiming to be Ecumenical, and thus arrogating to itself the obedience of all Churches, has been summoned, held and prorogued in the City of Rome; and whereas, without warrant of the Word of God, and contrary to the testimony of the ancient Church Universal, it has declared, in decrees passed by the said Council, that the Roman Pontiff, when he speaks *ex cathedrâ*—that is, when, exercising the office of the pastor and teacher of all Christians, he defines by his supreme apostolic authority a doctrine on faith or morals to be held by the whole Church, by the DIVINE assistance promised to him in blessed Peter—possesses that infallibity with which the Divine Redeemer willed His Church should be instructed in defining doctrine on faith or morals, and therefore the definitions of the said Roman Pontiff are in themselves, and not on account of the consent of the Church, incapable of being reformed." We, the Bishops of the Scottish Church, in Synod assembled, declare: 1. That this Council has no just right to be termed Ecumenical, inasmuch as neither the Church of England, nor any of the churches in communion therewith, including that to which we ourselves belong, nor the churches of Constantinople, Alexandria, or Jerusalem, were represented thereat; neither, as is credibly reported, was there freedom of debate, or a suf

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 1.

FIRST BOARD.

$3,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'62.c.111	25 Am. M. U. Ex.b.c. 59¼
10,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'65,n.113⅜	100 N. Y. C. & H..b4. 92¼
3,000 do....c.113⅛	10 do. 92⅛
6,000 S. Car. 6s, new, Jan. & July... 34½	1600 do.bet. call.s3. 92⅛
40,000 Tenn. 6s, old.b.c. 65¼	500 do. 92⅛
2,000 Erie 1st...100	300 Erie....bet. call. 31⅛
1,000 Union Pac. 1st.. 91⅜	200 do. 31⅛
7,000 do. 91⅜	100 Harlem 118
12,000 do. 91⅜	200 Reading...s3.113⅞
1,000 U. P. 7s, L.G.bs. 79⅛	200 do. 114
1,000 Ohio & N.W.1st. 99½	200 do...bet. call.114⅛
11,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. L. Div... 87	20 Mich. Cen. 118
10 Nassau Bank...105	200 L. S. & M. S. 88⅜
5 Central N. Bank..108	1300 do...bet. call. 89
5 do...109	200 do. 89⅛
100 Md. Coal Co... 24	100 Chi. & N. W. 61
100 Con. Coal of Md... 44	12 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 90
300 Quick. M. Co... 25⅛	400 Union Pac. 27⅛
300 West. U. Tel..b. c. 67⅜	200 do...bet. call. 27
200 Adams Express... 86⅛	200 do. 26⅞
300 do. 86⅜	180 C., C., C. & Ind. 86
100 do. 87	50 do. 86⅛
300 do. 86⅛	100 N. Jer. Cen. 111⅛
300 do. 86⅛	250 do. 111
100 H. & St. Joseph... 52	200 Chi. & R. I. 103⅛
30 Mar. & Cin. 1st Pf. 22	100 Del., Lack. & W. 108⅜
	50 do. 108⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.111⅛	100 Adams Express 86⅛
4,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..117⅛	600 Erie....bet. call. 31⅛
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40,C.109⅜	170 Mich. Central 118
9,000 S. C. 6s, new, Jan. & July... 34	200 L. S. & M. S..b. c. 89
7,000 Missouri St. 6s.. 97	200 do. 89⅛
10,000 Un. Pac. 1st M. 91⅜	200 Cleve. & Pitts. 125⅛
5,000 do. 91⅜	100 L. S. M. S. Scrip, bet. call...c. 82⅛
5,000 U. P. 7s, L.G.bs. 79	100 do. 82⅛
8,000 Un. P. 10s, In... 83⅛	900 C. & N. W..bet. c. 61
200 Quick. Mining... 25	100 Mil. & St. Paul 55
300 Pacific Mail..b. c. 46⅜	100 Mil. & St. P. Pref. 78⅛
50 Manhattan Gas...248	5 P., Ft. W. & C. gd. 96⅛
100 N. Y. C. & H. R.. 92⅛	100 Ohio & Miss. 42⅛
1000 do. 92⅛	100 Col., C. & Ind. C.. 18⅛

FRIDAY, Dec. 1—P. M.

The PUBLIC DEBT of the United States shows a further decrease of **$3,462,080**, making the total decrease under the Grant Administration, since March 4, 1869, **$277,211,891**. The following are the details of the 1st of December schedule:

PUBLIC DEBT OF UNITED STATES, DEC. 1, 1871.

	March 4, 1869.	Dec. 1, 1871.
Funded Stocks (Gold)	$2,107,846,150	$1,854,498,850
Decrease Funded Debt		253,348,300

Circulation, Cash on Hand, &c.

	March 4, 1869.	Dec. 1, 1871.
Greenbacks	$356,021,073	$357,592,801
Fractional currency	36,781,547	40,166,036
Gold notes	28,775,500	24,928,140
Three per cents	57,140,000	23,490,000
Four per cents	....	678,000
Navy pension fund	14,000,000	14,000,000
Past-due demands	6,422,464	1,769,297
Accrued interest	35,071,255	37,508,388
In gross	$533,214,899	$500,132,662
Less gold in the Treasury	98,744,261	96,256,555
Total	$434,470,638	$403,876,107
Less notes in the Treasury	16,853,529	10,123,589
Balance unfunded	$417,617,109	$393,752,518
Decrease in unfunded debt		$23,864,591
Decrease in funded stocks		253,347,300
Decrease since March 4, 1869		$277,211,891

Outstanding Debt, as Above.

Funded	$1,854,498,850
Unfunded	393,752,318
Total Dec. 1, 1871	$2,248,251,368
Total Nov. 1, 1871	2,251,713,448
Decrease of month	$3,462,080

As November is one of the dull months of the Year for Revenues, especially Customs, the decrease of debt, as above shown, though not so good as in October, is satisfactory. The process of reduction goes steadily forward, while the Taxes of 1871 and the Tariff Duties of the year are also largely reduced. The succeeding monthly schedule will show an abatement of $1,300,000 per annum in the Gold Interest charge upon the Public Debt by the substitution of $130,000,000 of 5 ℘ cents for 6 ℘ cents, (5-20s,) now being adjusted at the Department.

The sales of Gold fell to 110⅛@110⅛ ℘ cent, this forenoon, and the quotation stood 110⅛@110⅛ ℘ cent. at 4 o'clock. The Treasury Office paid out $2,800,000 on the orders of the Department at Washington, in redemption of United States 5-20s of 1862. The whole amount thus far paid out of the New-York Office on this account is $6,800,000. The payments out of the Boston and other Offices than New-York probably amount to $3,000,000 additional.

Exchange was rather dull at 109 ℘ cent., and Money was active at 7 ℘ cent. per annum from the Brokers. In the Stock Market the Public Funds were steady, in the face of weaker Gold. The Southern State Bonds were dull. The South Carolinas sold at 34⅛@34 ℘ cent. The Railway Stocks opened firm, but subsequently showed some weakness and lower figures by ⅛@⅛ ℘ cent., on report of active Money at 7 ℘ cent. The whole business of the day, however, was light, and comparatively few holders of the New-York and Western Roads were disposed to accept the decline as likely to be lasting.

After the Boards, the dealings in the Hall of the Exchange continued somewhat bearish, and the following quotations were made, as compared with Wednesday night, before the Holiday.

CLOSING PRICES—DEC. 1.

	Wednesday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	109⅛	109⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	111	111⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	114⅜	114⅜
American Gold	110⅛	110⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109
N. Y. C. and Hudson	92⅛	92⅛
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	87⅛	87⅛
Reading	113⅛	114⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	103⅛	103⅛
North-west Common	61	60⅛
North-west Preferred	89⅛	89⅛
Pacific Mail	46⅛	46⅛
St. Paul Preferred	78⅜	78⅛
St. Paul Common	55⅛	54⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	42⅛	42⅛
Toledo and Wabash	63⅛	63⅜
Western Telegraph	67⅛	67⅛
Erie	30⅛	30⅛
Union Pacific	27⅛	26⅛
Lake Shore, Ex. Scrip	88⅛	88⅜
Lake Shore, Scrip	82⅛	82⅜

At the very close the Railroad dealings were dull and steady.

At the close of the day the following prices were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ ct. reg., '81...*113⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., '65...113⅛
6 ℘ ct. coup., '81...117⅛	5-20 reg., '67...*110
5-20 reg., '62...110⅛	5-20 coup., '67...114⅛
5-20 coup., '62...111⅛	5-20 reg., '68...*110⅛
5-20 reg., '64...110⅛	5-20 coup., '68...114⅛
5-20 coup., '64...111⅛	10-40 reg...109⅛
5-20 reg., '65...110⅛	10-40 coup...109⅞
5-20 coup., '65...111⅛	6s currency...113⅛
5-20 reg., n. i., '65...*109⅛	

* Ex Jan. interest.

The following were the bids at the Exchange Board for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83... 90	Tol. & W. 1st, Ext'd.. 95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87... 91	T. & W. 1st, St. L.div. 87
N. Y. C. 6s, R. Estate. 86	Tol. & W. Con. Conv. 88
N. Y. C. 6s, Subsc'n.. 86	Gt. Western 1st, '88.. 93
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76...101	Gt. Western 2d, '93... 85
N. Y. C.'s, Conv., '76.100	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90. 86
Erie 1st, Extended... 98⅛	Galena & Chic. Ext'd.102
Erie 2d 7s, '79... 92⅛	Chic., R. I. & Pac...102⅛
Erie 3d 7s, '83... 90	Morris & Essex 1st...102
Erie 4th 7s, '80... 85⅛	Morris & Essex 2d.... 99⅛
Erie 5th 7s, '88... 82⅛	Cleve. & Tol. S. F....101
Buff.,N. Y. & E.1st,'77. 93	N. J. Cen. 1st, new...103
Long Dock Bonds... 89⅛	N. J. Cen. 2d...100
H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85..105	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st.106⅛
H. R. 7s, 3d, '75...100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d.101
Har.Con. M. & S.F. 6s. 90	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d. 96
Alb. & Susq. 1st bds..101	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d... 97
Alb. & Susq. 2d bds... 92⅛	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th... 85
Alb. & Susq. 3d bds... 82⅛	Chic. & Alton S. F....100
Chic.,B.& Q.8 ℘ c. 1st.110⅛	Ohio & Miss. Con... 94⅛
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d... 90	Ohio & Miss. 2d, Con. 81⅛
M.So. & N.I.S.F.7 ℘ c.100⅛	Peninsula R. bds... 91
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo..100⅛	St. L. & Iron M. 1st.. 92⅛
Cen. Pac. Gold bds...103⅛	Mil. & St.P. 1st, 7 3-10. 95
Union Pacific 1st bds. 91⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st... 93
Un. Pac. Land G. 7s.. 79⅛	Mil. & St.P.,I. & M.D. 89
Un. Pac. Income 10s. 83	Chic. & Mil. 1st... 95
Alt. & T. H. 1st... 95	Joliet & Chic. 1st...107
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.. 85	Col., Ch. & Ind. 2d... 71⅛
Chic. & N. W S. F....100	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D. 91
Chic. & N. W. Con.bs. 88	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D. 89
Chic. & N. W. 1st... 99	Tol., Peo. & W., 2d... 78
Han. & St. Jo. L. G...101	N. Y. & N. Haven 6s. 97
Han & St. Jo. Conv.. 94⅛	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st. 84

The last prices for the Miscellaneous Shares were as follows:

Del. & Hudson Canal.123	Quick. Min Co. Pref. 30⅛
Maryland Coal Co... 23⅛	Mar. Mining Co... 1
American Coal... 46⅛	Adams Express... 86⅛
Spring Mt. Coal... 64	Wells-Fargo Express. 56⅛
Canton Co., Balt... 68⅛	Wells-Fargo Ex.Scrip 2
Consol. Coal of Md... 43⅛	Am. M. U. Ex... 59⅛
Western Union Tel... 67⅛	U. S. Express... 58
Quick. Mining Co... 25	Pac.M.Steam-ship Co. 46⅛

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1871.

Gold receipts	$3,244,441 78
Gold payments	4,605,888 48
Gold balance	69,734,528 19
Currency receipts	1,494,672 18
Currency payments	611,810 34
Currency balance	17,172,644 64
Customs	416,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—DEC. 1.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	98¾	*99
Camden and Amboy	133½	134
Pennsylvania Central	58⅝	58⅞
Reading	114	114¼
Lehigh Valley	59¾	59⅞
Catawissa Preferred	44½	45¼
Philadelphia and Erie	24½	25½
Northern Central	38	38¾
Lehigh Navigation	35⅝	36
Lehigh Gold Loan	94	94½

*Ex dividend.

The firm of Messrs. FRANK & GANZ receive an accession of members and of capital by their association with Messrs. MAX and LOUIS HEIDELBACH. The style of the new firm is Messrs. HEIDELBACH, FRANK & Co. See Advertisement.

A Cable dispatch from London, this Afternoon, reports that the settlements of the New Loan already amount to $70,000,000 at the Syndicate in that City, without waiting to hear from the Continent, where the settlements doubtless cover the remaining $10,000,000 subscribed in Europe. The New Bonds are quoted today from London, in place of the Scrip heretofore quoted. The price is 90⅛@90⅛ ℘ cent. Sterling Money.

The Broadway Bank will make settlement to-morrow of several millions of the City and County Debt falling due, and to this end the Bank is reported to have called in demand loans to the Brokers today to the amount of $2,000,000.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS,

BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. (8 p. c.) INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD, FREE OF TAX,

AND IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500 AND $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these Securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light for, and easily borne by, the Company through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which in many cases draw interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage Indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these Bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in *currency*, from Aug. 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division eight per cent., (8s.,) recently placed by us at 97½, being now quoted at from 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ MIDLAND RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Limited to $20,000 per mile on finished road.

The rapid progress toward completion of this great *Trunk Line* from New-York to the West and to Canada, enables us to offer to investors at par and interest a further limited issue of these favorite securities.

Upward of 340 miles of this road, including the New-Jersey section, are already finished, equipped, and in operation; and contracts with responsible parties have been made for its entire completion by the first day of July next. When this shall have been accomplished its earnings cannot fail to be large and highly remunerative, as it has advantages at least equal to those of any of its competitors for both local and through business. It is building for cash, *of which nearly $8,000,000 have been furnished by subscription to its stock at* PAR. The work is substantial, and, including equipment, has not exceeded in cost $50,000 per mile, which is *less than one-third* of the amount at which some of the trunk lines of roads leading from New-York are capitalized, and on which they are paying good dividends.

In view of these facts, the Midland First Mortgage Bonds must be regarded as a first-class security—quite as safe as Governments; and, by making the exchange at the present difference in price, *holders of Midland Bonds will receive 33 per cent. more of revenue upon the amount invested than the holders of Government Bonds.*

For sale or exchange for Governments at their market price, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

TO INVESTORS.

BANKING-HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

ON THEIR OWN MERITS, THE SEVEN-THIRTY GOLD BONDS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

Have sold, during the present year, to an extent unequaled by those of any other corporation, and they have now taken their place among the solid and favorite Securities of the country.

This is because the Bonds are based upon the amplest security, being a FIRST and ONLY mortgage upon what is destined to be one of the greatest Railroads in the world, and in addition, upon over FIFTY MILLION acres of land, susceptible of producing in abundance all the fruits, vegetables and cereals of the Eastern or Middle States.

The value of this Land Grant alone is nearly One Hundred and Thirty Millions of Dollars, or more than sufficient to pay the entire cost of the road.

These Bonds are free from United States tax, are issued in the following denominations:

$100 } Coupons. 500 } 1,000 } — $100 } 500 } 1,000 } Registered. 5,000 } 10,000 }

And are at all times interchangeable at the office of the Company, or through the Fiscal Agents, without charge.

They are exempt from United States Tax, have Thirty Years to run, and are offered at par and interest in Currency, and will permanently yield a large interest income in Gold.

Some of the most prudent and conservative Savings Banks have placed their funds in these Bonds because of their absolute safety and handsome returns in interest.

Exchanges of 5-20s and other securities for Northern Pacifics have also been heavy in amount, the yearly income profit to the parties exchanging being from 30 to 40 per cent.

The high character of these Bonds is permanently established, and holders are fully protected, not only by the ample security afforded in the mortgage, but by a most rigid and economical administration of the affairs of the Company.

Steadily, and with even greater rapidity than was anticipated by its projectors, this great thoroughfare is advancing across the Continent, opening as it progresses the finest belt of undeveloped country in America. Every phase of the enterprise is in the most satisfactory condition, its complete success was long since assured, and its early completion is now a certainty.

Maps and pamphlets, containing full description of the road, can be obtained upon application to

JAY COOKE & CO.,

New-York, Philadelphia and Washington, or to banks and bankers throughout the country.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY, INDORSED BY ALABAMA, $13,000 A MILE ON A COMPLETED ROAD. PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION. FOR SALE AT NINETY-FIVE AND ACCRUED INTEREST BY

SOUTTER & CO., NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

OFFICE OF HATCH & FOOTE, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

☞ WE PAY AT OUR COUNTER THE "BIDDING Price" for Gold, and sell at the "Offering Price," as indicated by the "Gold Exchange Register."

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Minnesota Seven per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds for sale at 90 and interest by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT opened quiet and lower, but partly recovered at the close; No. 1 Spring, $1 23¼; No. 2 do., $1 19¼; No. 3 do., $1 09; No. 2 Spring seller December, $1 19¼; seller last half, $1 20¼; seller January, $1 21¼. CORN firm and in fair demand; No. 2 Mixed, 41¼c.@41½c.; rejected, 39c.; Mixed, seller December, 41½c.; seller January, 41¾c.@42¼c.; seller February, 43c.; seller April, 45c.@45¼c. RYE dull and lower, No. 2, 61¼c.@61½c. OATS firm and in fair demand, on speculative account. BARLEY in fair demand; No. 2 Spring, 61c.; No. 3 do., 50c.@51c.; rejected, 44c.@46c. PORK—market opened firm, but fell at close; early sales at $13 25, cash, or seller December; seller January, $13 50@$13 62½; seller February, $13 75@$13 87½; seller March, $13 87½@$14; closed quiet at $13 cash. LARD firm and in fair demand; 8½c. cash, or seller December; seller January, 8¾c.@8⅞c.; seller February, 9c.; seller March, 9½c. Green MEATS firm; Hams, 6¾c.@7¾c., according to average; Shoulders, 3¾c.@4c.; Short Ribs, 5¼c.@5½c.; Short Clear, 5¾c. Live HOGS active and higher; extreme range, $4@$4 30; bulk of sales at $4 20. FREIGHTS—Corn, to Buffalo, 11c. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 107,000 bushels Corn, 31,000 bushels Oats; 1,000 bushels Rye; 10,000 bushels Barley and 35,000 HOGS. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 74,000 bushels Corn, 58,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 33,000, bushels Barley and 6,000 Hogs. Receipts of HOGS for November, 379,000; for November last year, 205,000.

BUFFALO, Dec. 1.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,600 bbls.; Wheat, 122,000 bushels; Corn, 304,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels. Rail SHIPMENTS—Corn, 25,000 bushels; Barley, 30,000 bushels. FLOUR dull. WHEAT inactive. CORN quiet; sales, 60,000 bushels Western, in lots, at 60c. for New; 61c. for Old. OATS firm; sales, 15,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 45c. RYE nominal. BARLEY firm; sales, 3,000 bushels Western on private terms; Choice Canada held at 90c. SEEDS dull and unchanged. PORK steady and quiet at $13 50. LARD steady at 10c. for prime. HIGHWINES held at 93c., but there is no demand. CATTLE—Supply, 4,012, or 241 cars, against 344 cars last week; market closed yesterday steady and firm; no sales to-day. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts—2,400 head; few offered here; market closing steady; prices firm; sales, 200 head Ohio Sheep, averaging 76 ℔s., at $4; 188 head Canada Lambs, averaging 80 ℔s, at $6 25; 167 head Canada Lambs, averaging 113 ℔s., at $5 25. HOGS—Receipts, yesterday and today, 10,000 head; market active and prices firm; sales at $4 15@$4 35 for medium to good.

ALBANY, Dec. 1.—WHEAT dull; sales 1 car Diehl on private terms. RYE dull and nominal. CORN unchanged; sales 3 cars Western Mixed at 79c.@80c. BARLEY unsettled; sales 2 cars Canada on private terms. OATS steady; sales 1 car State, bagged, at 54c. RECEIPTS—Cattle light, being 85 cars short of those of last week; average quality good; medium weights secured full prices; sales show an advance of ¼c.@⅜c. ℘ ℔. Cattle and Sheep are now being brought from Chicago to this city or New-York at $80 ℘ car, and from Buffalo to either point at $40 ℘ car. This is a reduction of one-half in the price from last week. But the market for SHEEP and LAMBS shows no change from last week; coarse-wool Sheep, 5¼c.@6¼c.; fine wool, 4¼c.@5¼c.; Lambs, 6¼c.@6½c. for fair to good, and 6¾c. for extra. The supply of HOGS is good and demand better; State, $4 25@$4 50; Western, $4 50@$4 70 ℘ cwt.; Dressed Hogs, from the hook, at 6c.@6¼c.

OSWEGO, Dec. 1.—FLOUR in good demand and market steady; sales, 2,500 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $8 for Amber Winter; $8 25 for White Winter; $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull and unchanged; sales, 1 car No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 50; 1 car No. 1 White Michigan at $1 70. CORN dull; sales, 2 cars at 68c.; 1 car at 68½c.; 1 car at 69½c. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. CORN-MEAL—$1 60 for Bolted; $1 55 for Unbolted, ℘ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $21@$22; Shipstuffs, $24@$25; Middlings, $28@$30, ℘ ton. HIGHWINES, 93c. Railroad FREIGHTS lower; Flour, to Boston, 69c.; to New-York, 59c.; to Albany, 49c; Mill-feed, to Boston, $6 90; to New-York, $5 90; to Albany, $4 90, ℘ ton. RECEIPTS by Lake—Wheat, 58,000 bushels; Barley, 27,000 bushels; Rye, 6,500 bushels; Lumber, 238,000 feet.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 1.—FLOUR in good demand; Family, $6 60@$6 90. WHEAT firm and in fair demand; Red Amber, $1 45. CORN in fair demand; sales at 45c.@46c. RYE firm and in fair demand; sales at 78c.@80c. BARLEY firm and in fair demand; sales at 75c.@85c. PORK buoyant and unsettled; $13 offered; $13 25 asked, seller December or January; sales at $13 25, cash. LARD active and higher; Steam, 8¾c.; Kettle, 9c. Bulk MEATS—Demand light; holders firm; Shoulders, 5¼c.@5½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 5¾c.@6c.; Clear Sides, 6¼c.@6½c., latter packed. BACON unchanged; Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¼c.; Clear Sides, 7½c. HOGS opened firm, but closed dull; sales this morning at $4 30@$4 45; receipts of two days, 26,000. WHISKY in good demand; sales at 90c.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 1.—FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT firm and in fair demand; No. 2, $1 19¾@$1 21, seller first half of month; $1 21¾, seller January. OATS steady; No. 2, 32c. CORN firmer; No. 2 Mixed, 41c. RYE steady; No. 1, 62c. BARLEY firm; No. 2 Spring, 60c. Live HOGS firm; advanced 10c.; sales at $3 90@$4 15. Dressed HOGS; sales at $4 50@$4 75. PROVISIONS higher. PORK, $13 asked; $12 50 bid. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 5¼c. LARD—Kettle-rendered, 9c.; Steam, 8¾c. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour and 8,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—11,000 bbls. Flour.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 1.—TOBACCO strong; sales, 75 hhds.; Lugs, $6 75@$7 75; Low to Medium Leaf, $8@$13. BAGGING dull, $15@$16. FLOUR quiet and steady; Family Extra, $6 50. GRAIN—Demand light; unchanged prices. PROVISONS steady; demand very light. PORK—New and Old, $13@$13 50. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 5¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6¼c.; Clear Sides, 7c., packed. BACON firm and scarce; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides and Clear Sides, 7¾c.; small sales. Sugar-cured HAMS—Fancy, 14½c.; plain, 14c., in round lots. LARD—Sales at 9c.@10c. HOGS—Sales at $4 40@$4 60. WHISKY quiet; sales at 90c.

TOLEDO, Dec. 1.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and unchanged; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 46; Amber Michigan, $1 41¾; No. 2 Red, $1 33@$1 34; No. 3 Red, $1 30. CORN firmer; high mixed, 49c.; low mixed, 48c.; Yellow, 50c.@51c. OATS a shade firmer; No. 1, 39½c.; No. 2, 38c. CLOVER-SEED steady at $8 50. Live HOGS steady at $4 50@$4 62½. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 39,000 bushels Corn, and 6,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, and 36,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 1.—COTTON firm; Middling, 18¾c.@18⅞c; net receipts, 15,612 bales; gross, 18,705 bales; exports to Havre, 3,565 bales; coastwise, 668 bales; sales, 5,500 bales; stock, 138,030 bales; net receipts of the week, 44,320 bales; gross, 50.283 bales; exports to Great Britain, 12,842 bales; to Havre, 9,069 bales; to Barcelona, 500 bales; to Malaga, 500 bales; coastwise, 3,280 bales; sales of the week, 24,000 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 1.—COTTON active; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 5,967 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,527 bales; to Havre, 3,000 bales; coastwise, 3,028 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; stock, 62,741 bales; net receipts of the week, 21,734 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 18,165 bales; to Havre, 3,400 bales; coastwise, 5,725 bales; sales of the week, 10,900 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 1.—COTTON firm; Middling, 18¾c.@18⅞c.; net receipts, 3,426 bales; gross, 3,437 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,125 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 30,836 bales; net receipts of the week, 12,451 bales; gross, 12,462 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,504 bales; to the Continent, 284 bales; coastwise, 6,188 bales; sales of the week, 5,500 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 1.—COTTON steady; good Ordinary, 16⅛c.; net receipts, 1,950 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,923 bales; coastwise, 359 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 29,647 bales; net receipts of the week, 6,246 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 8,488 bales; coastwise, 2,131 bales; sales of the week, 4,700 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 1.—COTTON quiet but steady; Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 5,872 bales; exports to Great Britain, 7,904 bales; coastwise, 2,298 bales; sales, 4,200 bales; stock, 33,419 bales; net receipts of the week, 17,015 bales; exports to Great Britain, 10,675 bales; coastwise, 7,237 bales; sales of the week, 6,800 bales.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 1.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 152 bales; sales, 53 bales; stock, 3,303 bales; net receipts of the week, 532 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,237 bales; sales of the week, 570 bales.

WILMINGTON, N.C., Dec. 1.—Spirits TURPENTINE steady at 60c. RESIN—No sale. Crude TURPENTINE steady at $3 50 for Hard; $5 25 for Yellow Dip; $5 25 for Virginia. TAR steady at $2 75.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 1—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅜, ex-dividend. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92⅞; 1865s, old, 92⅝; 1867s, 95; 10-40s, 90¼.

1½ P. M.—Consols for money, 92¼; for the account, 92¼@92⅜, ex-dividend.

4½ P. M.—Consols closed at 92¼ for money, and 92¼ for the account, ex dividend. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92⅞; 1865s, 92⅝; 1867s, 95; 10-40s, 90¼.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 100,000f. during the week. Rentes opened at 56f. 75c., and closed at 56f. 65c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened steady; Middling Uplands, 9⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 9¾d.@10d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 123,000 bales, including 22,000 bales for export and 23,000 bales on speculation. The stock import is 486,000 bales, of which 57,000 bales are American. The receipts of the week have been 46,000 bales, including 18,000 American. Actual export 9,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 15,000 quarters, including 12,500 American.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market opened steady; Middling Uplands, 9⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 9¾d.@10d. The sales of the day are still estimated at 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. The stock of Cotton at sea bound to this port is 382,000 bales, of which 142,000 bales are American. BREADSTUFFS—The market is dull; Wheat, 12s. 9d. ℘ cental for California White; 10s. 10d.@11s. 4d. for No. 2 Red Western Spring, and 11s. 7d. for Red Winter. PROVISIONS—Pork, 48s. 6d. ℘ bbl. for fine Western Prime Mess. PRODUCE—Tallow, 47s. ℘ cwt.

4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed as follows: Middling Upland, 9⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 9¾d.@10d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for speculation and export. TRADE REPORT—The advices from Manchester are less favorable, and cause a dullness in the Cotton market. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay since the last report to Dec. 1, have been 13,000 bales. PROVISIONS—Beef, 75s. ℘ bbl. for New Prime. Bacon, 36s. 6d. ℘ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—PETROLEUM, 15d. ℘ gallon for Spirits.

ANTWERP, Dec. 1.—PETROLEUM, 46f. for Fine Pale American.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 1, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks. 9	Spirits Turp., bbls. 138
Broom-corn, bales 43	Resin, bbls. 540
Bees-wax, pks. 2	Oil-cake, pks. 126
Cotton, bales 3,638	Pork, pks. 54
Copper, bbls. 15	Beef, pks. 1,304
Dried Fruit, pks. 652	Cut-meats, pks. 896
Eggs, bbls. 1,224	Grease, pks. 621
Flour, bbls. 15,675	Lard, pks. 1,728
Wheat, bushels 187,126	Lard, kegs 495
Corn, bushels 257,588	Stearine, pks. 115
Oats, bushels 144,658	Butter, pks. 3,844
Rye, bushels 24,300	Cheese, pks. 11,398
Malt, bushels 560	Tallow, pks. 549
Barley, bushels 82,673	Pea-nuts, bags 469
Grass-seed, bushels 9,008	Pecans, pks. 50
Beans, bbls. 197	Starch, boxes 660
Beans, bags 102	Sumac, bags 182
Peas, bags 294	Tea, half-chests 132
Peas, bushels 350	Tobacco, hhds. 140
Corn-meal bags 271	Tobacco, bxs. & cs. 796
Hemp, bales 9	Whisky, bbls. 636
Hops, bales 289	Wool, bales 69
Leather, sides 16,177	Green Apples, bbls. 12,050
Moss, bales 25	

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Iowa*, for Glasgow—90 hhds. Tallow, 200 bbls. Flour, 823 bags Clover-seed, 20 hhds. Tobacco, 22,585 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 445 bbls. Resin, 6 bbls. Apples.

By the bark *Laura Maria*, for Queenstown and orders—27,956 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Queen of Scots*, for Antwerp—4,713 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the brig *Betty & Emma*, for Hamburg—2,043 bbls. Resin.

By the bark *Mary Lawton*, for Havre—2,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum, 2,810 bbls. Naphtha.

By the bark *Manitobah*, for Havre—5,136 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the bark *Patria*, for Bilboa—1,427 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Speedwell*, for Gibraltar and orders—90 hhds. Tobacco, 353 pks. Tobacco, 240 bbls. Flour, 2,000 cases Petroleum, 10,000 Staves.

By the schr. *Whiting*, for Demerara—800 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Meal, 100 bbls. Pork, 100 bbls. Beef, 7,402 ℔s. Ham, 500 bbls. Bread, 400 bushels Corn, 200 bushels Bran, 350 bushels Peas, 12,500 ℔s. Lard, 2,218 ℔s. Cheese, 750 cases Florida Water, 400 carboys Acid, 200 cases Oil, 100 Shooks.

By the bark *Gazelle*, for Barbados—100 bbls. Pork, 150 pks. Beef, 650 bbls. Flour, 300 bbls. Corn-meal, 100 bbls. Crackers, 65 bbls. Bread, 400 bushels Corn, 750 bushels Oats, 268 bushels Peas, 3,650 ℔s. Cheese, 6,250 ℔s. Lard, 100 Shooks, 20 Horses.

And from Philadelphia, for Bremen, by the bark *Schiller*, 174,393 gallons Refined Petroleum....For Antwerp, by the bark *N. K. Clements*, 147,196 gallons Refined do....For London, by the bark *Agostina*, 84,375 gallons Refined do....For Trieste, by the brig *Camilla*, 80,367 gallons Refined do....For Nisita, by the brig *Katahdin*, 65,250 gallons Refined do....For Marseilles, by the bark *Ormus*, 138,704 gallons Crude do....By the bark *Robt. Godfrey*, for Belfast, 42,000 bushels Corn and 570 bushels Clover-seed....By the bark *Kate Agnes*, for Cork or orders, 29,000 bushels Corn.

ASHES—Have been in demand at steady rates. We quote at $8@$8 50 for Pots, and $9 25@$9 75 for Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Has been held very firmly, but has been quiet in the local market. Stock of Rio, here today, 42,323 bags in first hands. At Baltimore, sales have been made of 4,000 bags Rio, by the *M. V. Hugg*, on private terms, and 3,662 bags do., by the *Watch*, at 16¾c., gold; and at New-Orleans, 4,000 bags Rio, by *Alcyone*, reported at 16¾c., gold, ℘ ℔., in bond. Quotations, unchanged.

COTTON—Has been in light demand at essentially unchanged rates for early delivery, with sales reported of 1,255 bales, including 789 bales to shippers, and 466 bales to spinners. For forward delivery, there has been a moderate movement at about previous quotations; sales, 8,800 bales, basis of Low Middling, including, on Wednesday evening, for December, 600 bales at 18 9-16c., 100 bales at 18½c., 500 bales at 18 9-16c.; 500 bales at 18½c., 200 bales at 18 9-16c., 100 bales at 18¾c.; January, 600 bales at 18 11-16c.; February, 300 bales at 18⅞c., 200 bales at 18 13-16c., 100 bales at 18⅞c.; March, 200 bales at 19⅛c., 600 bales at 19 1-16c., 100 bales at 19 1-32c.; April, 100 bales at 19⅜c.; 300 bales at 19¼c., 100 bales at 19 3-16c. And today, for December, 1,100 bales at 18 9-16c.; 100 bales December at 18⅝c., 100 bales January at 18¾c., 100 bales February at 18⅞c., 100 bales March at 19 1-16c., 100 bales April at 19 5-16c., together; January, 600 bales at 18 11-16c., 100 bales at 18¾c.; February, 400 bales at 18⅞c.; March, 100 bales at 19⅛c., 200 bales at 19 1-16c.; April, 400 bales at 19¼c.; May, 700 bales at 19½c.; 100 bales free on board at Savannah, December shipment, 18c. Exchanged—⅛c. paid to exchange 500 bales December for 500 bales February. The average quotations of Wednesday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: December, 18.56c.; January, 18.69c.; February, 18.87c.; March, 19.11c.; April, 19.26c.; May, 19.50c. The receipts at this port today were 3,638 bales, including 709 bales per rail, 45 bales from Baltimore, 2,522 bales from Norfolk, and 362 bales from Fernandina. The reported receipts at the shipping ports since our last were 24,231 bales, and this week 105,356 bales, against 138,837 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 860,474 bales, against 1,057,538 bales same time in 1870. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
Good Ordinary	17⅞	18	18⅛	18⅜
Low Middling	18⅝	18¾	19⅛	19⅜
Middling	19	19¼	19⅜	20
Good Middling	19⅞	20⅛	20⅜	20⅞

Liverpool.

	Week ending Dec. 1, '71. Bales.	Week ending Dec. 1, '70. Bales.
Sales of the week	123,000	72,000
Of which exporters took	22,000	14,000
Of which speculators took	23,000	5,000
Total import of week	46,000	87,000
Of which American	18,000	49,000
Total Stock	486,000	394,000
of which American	57,000	62,000
Actual export	9,000	14,000
Amount afloat	382,000	350,000
Of which American	142,000	242,000

Price of Middling Uplands in Liverpool, Dec 1, 1870 .... 9d.

Price of Middling Uplands in New-York, Dec. 1, 1870 .... 15⅛c.

FISH—Market inactive; values essentially unchanged.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has attracted more attention and has been quoted generally a shade firmer. The medium grades have been in least favor with purchasers, and have been somewhat irregular as to price. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,350 bbls., all told, including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 75@$6 25; inferior to good Extra State at $6 50@$6 80; very good to fancy at $6 80@$7 40; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 40@$6 70; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 60@$6 90 ℘ bbl. Southern Flour has been in moderate demand at firm prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 930 bbls. at $6 35@$8 for ordinary to very good, and $8@$10 25 for very good to very choice Extra, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour has been in request and steady at $4 15@$5 10 ℘ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls. Corn-meal has been moderately inquired for at $3 60@$4 for White and Yellow Western, $3 80@$3 90 for Jersey, and $4 20@$4 30 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales, 340 bbls. Buckwheat Flour, $3 15@$3 55 ℘ 100 ℔s.

FRUIT—Trade has been slow in Layer Raisins, with prices quoted easier; 2,000 boxes were sold at $3 20@$3 25 ℘ box. Of Valencia Raisins, 500 boxes were placed at 11⅛c. ℘ ℔. Currants have been actively sought after, and quoted decidedly dearer, with sales reported of 1,950 bbls., part to arrive, on the basis of 8¾c.@9c. ℘ ℔. Of Figs, 300 cases were sold on private terms; and of Leghorn Citron, 14 cases at 14c.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been quoted decidedly stronger, particularly for desirable samples of Spring, which have been offered sparingly and have been in pretty fair request for shipment and milling at an advance of 1c.@2c. ℘ bushel, closing firmly. Red and Amber Western Wheat has been moderately sought after, partly for export, at the improved figures. White Wheat has been held above the views of buyers and has been quiet. The reported interruption of inland navigation, and the sharp reduction in ocean freights tended to stimulate purchasers and to strengthen the confidence of holders. Sales have been reported since our last of 91,000 bushels, including White Western, in lots, at $1 65@$1 73; prime Amber Michigan at $1 67½, afloat, now held higher; Red Western at $1 60@$1 61; No. 1 Spring at $1 56@$1 57; No. 2 Chicago Spring, part at $1 51@$1 52; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring (quoted) at $1 53@$1 54; White State $1 68@$1 70; Amber State at $1 65; choice Amber Canada, in bond, at $1 72 ℘ bushel....Corn has been in fair demand, opening buoyantly at an advance of 1c. a bushel, but closing tamely and rather less firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 124,000 bushels at 79½c.@80c. for Mixed Western, afloat, closing at 79½c. for Prime, prompt delivery; 78c.@79c. nominally for do. in store; 77c.@78½c. for new do.; 80c.@82c. for Yellow Western from track and afloat, and 84c.@88c., nominally, for White Western and Southern....Rye has been in moderate request, mostly for export, and quoted about steady, with sales reported of 8,500 bushels Western at 90c.; and small lots of State at 95c.@97c. ℘ bushel....Barley has again advanced sharply, on a brisk demand, partly speculative; offerings much reduced. Sales have been reported since our last of 138,000 bushels at $1 25@$1 28@$1 30 for Canada West, $1 12½ for Canada East, 95c.@$1 for Western, and 85c.@$1 for State, the latter price for Lake Shore, ℘ bushel....Barley-malt has been inactive and more or less nominal; small lots of Western were reported sold at $1 12½@$1 15 ℘ bushel....Oats have been in brisk request, at decidedly better prices, though closing tamely. The demand has been mainly for Mixed Western, afloat. Sales have been reported since our last of 109,000 bushels at 54c.@55c., chiefly at 55c., for Mixed Western, afloat; 53½c.@54c. for Straight do., in store; 51c.@53½c. for Black; 55c. for Mixed State; 54c.@56½c. for ordinary to choice White Western and White Ohio, from track, store and afloat, ℘ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—The market has been quiet but steady; 175 bales Bags were sold at 15c. Stock here, 4,200 bales Bags, and 9,800 bags Bagging, and at Boston, 4,200 bales Bags, and 9,500 bales Bagging.

HEMP—Has been quiet but quoted steady since our last. Messrs. HENRY H. CROCKER & Co. report the stock in first hands here of Manila, 1,400 bales; of Jute, 15,000 bales; and of Jute Butts and rejections, 14,000 bales; and at Boston, of Manila, none; of Jute, 3,300 bales, and of Jute Butts and rejections, 11,000 bales.

HIDES—The market has been quite strong as to price, on a moderate trade; sales, 2,000 Buenos Ayres, part at 26c., gold; 1,500 do., Seconds, to arrive, at 22c.; 3,000 Entre Rios, and 2,300 Wet-salted Texas, on private terms.

HOPS—Have been inactive and somewhat nominal, including crop of 1871 at 35c.@62c.; crop of 1870 at 20c.@30c., and other growths at 9c.@20c. ℘ ℔.

METALS—Copper has been in fair demand at about former rates; 450,000 ℔s. Ingot were sold on the basis of 24½c.@24¾c. for early delivery. Scotch Pig-iron has been in less request and weak in price; 500 tons Glengarnock were sold, reported at something less than $34 per ton. American Pig-iron was without change as to price, but was inactive. Wrought Scrap-iron was in moderate demand, and 200 tons were placed on private terms. Of Iron Rails, 350 tons old double-headed were sold on private terms. Lead, Spelter, Tin, and Zinc, quoted as before, but without activity.

MOLASSES—Has been quite dull, and more or less nominal as to price; 40 bbls. new crop New-Orleans were sold at 48c.@56c., and 13 hhds. Dominica at 24c. ℘ gallon. Stock in first hands today, 7,969 hhds., including 4,142 hhds. Porto Rico, 2,472 hhds. English Islands, 1,110 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, and 245 hhds. Clayed Cuba.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been rather less firm, and not very active, at $4 75@$4 85 for Strained, with sales reported of 750 bbls.; also 1,700 bbls. low No. 2 at $4 87½@$4 90; and at Wilmington 3,000 bbls. Strained on private terms....Tar has been dull at easier and irregular figures; Wilmington available at $3 50 ℘ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been quiet, on the reduced basis of 64c.@64½c. for merchantable; sales, 140 bbls.; also, 20 bbls., New-York pks., at 67½c. ℘ gallon.

OILS—Crude Whale has been stiffly held, though quiet. Crude Sperm has been quoted stronger on a moderate inquiry; sales, 850 bbls., at New-Bedford, at $1 60 ℘ gallon. Manufactured Whale and Sperm inactive but firm in price. Linseed quoted by crushers at 74c., in casks, on a slow trade; 30,000 gallons reported sold on private terms. Other kinds essentially unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Refined has been in light stock and rather better request at 21¾c.@22c., closing firm at 22c. here, and 21c. at Philadelphia, early delivery. Sales have been reported here of 1,000 bbls., early delivery, at 21¾c.; 500 bbls. do. at 22c., and some contracts for last half of the month at 21¾c. ℘ gallon....Refined Oil, in cases, has been inactive at 26¾c.@27c. ℘ gallon....Crude Oil, in bulk, has been in demand at 12¾c., but held at 12¾c.@13c. for prompt delivery. Shipping Crude has been dull at about 16¾c....Naphtha wholly nominal at 10¾c.@11¾c....The Creek quotations were up to $4@$4 05 on the Upper, and $4 10@$4 15 on the Lower Roads on a slow trade.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been more active at advanced prices, closing firmly. Other kinds slow and irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,300 bbls., early delivery, at $15 25@$15 50 for round, and for job lots of Western Mess; $15@$15 25 for new City and Country Mess; $9 75@$10 25 for Prime to Extra Prime; $11@$11 50 for Prime Mess ℘ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a light demand noted for Western Mess, on the advanced basis of $14 62½@$14 75 seller March; sales, 500 bbls. Stock of Pork, 36,070 bbls. including 35,447 bbls. old, and 623 bbls. new. Receipts of Pork, in November, 2,467 bbls. ....Dressed Hogs have been in more demand at 5¾c.@6⅛c. for City, and 5¾c.@5⅞c. for Western, ℘ ℔. ....Cut-meats continue in moderate request at 9c.@11c. for Hams, 6¼c.@6⅜c. for Shoulders, 7⅛c.@8¾c. for Bellies, ℘ ℔.; sales equal to 300 pks....Bacon has been offered less freely, and has been quoted firmer, but has been less active. The export call has been moderate. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,275 boxes, including, for early delivery, 130 boxes Short Rib at 8c., 350 boxes Long and Short Clear at 8c., 30 boxes Cumberland at 7¾c.; and for forward delivery, 250 boxes Long Clear on private terms, 200 boxes Short Rib, December and January, and 250 boxes do., January, at 7¾c. ℘ ℔. ....Lard has been in comparatively light stock, and fair request, at about previous prices. Sales have been reported of 610 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 7⅞c.@8⅜c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9¼c. for Western Steam, 9¾c. for Kettle-rendered, 9¼c.@9⅜c. for City. 8⅞c.@9c. and 10c.@10¼c. for Refined. For forward delivery business has been less active; sales were reported of 1,000 tcs. Western Steam, seller December, at 9⅛c. ....Beef continues in fair demand, within the range of from $7@$10 50 for Mess, and $10@$12 50 for Extra Mess; sales, 170 bbls. Tierce Beef has been in very moderate request at from $12@$18 50 for Prime Mess, and $18@$22 for India Mess; $22 50@$25 50 for fancy City, do., ℘ tierce. Stock of Beef, 53,765 tcs. and bbls., including 43,174 tcs. and bbls., new....Beef Hams have been in lively demand since our last, at $22@$24 for new; sales, 850 bbls., nearly all at $24 for prime brands of new....Butter and Cheese have been quiet at about former unchanged prices.

SALTPETRE—Dull at 9⅛c., gold, ℘ ℔. Stock here, 6,500 bags; at Boston, 3,100 bags.

SEED—Clover-seed has been slow of sale and again quoted cheaper, with sales reported of 870 bags at 11¾c.@12c. for Indiana, and 11¾c. for Ohio. Calcutta Linseed quiet; last sales at $2 20, gold, for Standard, and $2 23¾, gold, for choice, ℘ bushel of 56 ℔s. Other kinds unchanged. Messrs. H. H. CROCKER & Co. report the stock of Calcutta Linseed in first hands here, 154,000 bags; and at Boston, 48,500 bags, and of Bombay, there, 4,867 bags.

SOAP—Has been in light request at previous quotations, including Castile at 12c.@12¼c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¾c.; Family, 8¼c., and No. 1, 6¼c. ℘ ℔.

SUGARS—The demand for Raw has been limited, with values quoted essentially unchanged; sales, 59 hhds. good Refining Cuba at 9¼c., and 300 boxes No. 10 Syrup-sugar at 8¾c. ℘ ℔. We quote fair refining grades Cuba at 9¼c.; good do. at 9⅜c.; prime do. at 9⅝c.; refining Porto Rico, common to prime, at 8¾c.@9⅝c.; grocery grades Porto Rico, fair to strictly choice, at 9¾c.@10¾c. ℘ ℔.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar at 9¾c.@9¾c.; Manila, in bags, at 7¾c.@8¾c. ℘ ℔. Refined Sugars have been moderately sought after at 10¾c.@12¾c. as the extremes.

Stock of Sugar in New-York Dec. 1.

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Cuba, hhds.	49,730	31,541	28,499
Porto Rico	9,677	1,145	1,535
English Islands	2,237	3,078	1,708
Martinique	1,185	271	2,631
Total hhds.	62,829	36,035	34,673
Total boxes	101,791	89,023	54,180
Total bags	207,543	362,218	206,800
Melado, hhds.	574	742	3,583

TALLOW—Has been in less demand and rather easier in price; sales 94,000 ℔s. common to choice at 9¼c.@9⅜c., mainly at 9⅜c.@9½c. for prime samples. Of Stearine, 38,000 ℔s. were sold at 9½c.@10c. ℘ ℔.

TOBACCO—Has been quite dull, but without material change in values; sales 70 hhds. Kentucky at 8c.@12c.; 100 cases Seed Leaf, sundry growths, at 15c.@55c.; and 200 bales Havana at 98c.@$1 10 ℘ ℔.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York and Brooklyn Inspection Warehouses in November.

	Kentucky. Hhds.	Va. & N. C. Hhds.	Ohio. Hhds.	Maryland. Hhds.	Total Hhds.
Stock Nov. 1, 1871	12,107	542	19	33	12,701
Received since	480	1	..	..	481
Total	12,587	543	19	33	13,182
Delivered since	1,958	60	..	1	2,019
Stock Dec. 1, 1871	10,629	483	19	32	11,163

Brooklyn inspection—	
Stock Nov. 1, 1871	5,564
Received since	267
Total	5,831
Delivered since	1,121
Stock on hand Dec. 1, 1871	4,710
Total stock Dec. 1, 1871	15,873
Same time 1870	19,788
Same time 1869	15,870

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in November.

	Bales. Havana.	Bales. Cuba.	Bales. Yara.
Stock Nov. 1, 1871	7,008	....	578
Received since	5,531	1,180	369
Total	12,539	1,180	947
Sales and reshipments to Nov. 30, 1871	5,656	30	...
Stock Dec. 1, 1871	6,883	1,150	947
Stock Dec. 1, 1870	14,731	....	100
Stock Dec. 1, 1869	14,080	37	705

We are indebted to Messrs. J. S. GANS & SON for the foregoing statistics of the Tobacco trade of the port in November.

WHISKY—Has been purchased to the extent of 350 bbls., in lots, at 95c. ℘ gallon. Market essentially unchanged.

FREIGHTS—In the way of berth freights, the feature was the sharp decline in rates on Grain, by steam, to British ports, on a more liberal offering of room, and quite moderate inquiry for accommodation. The offerings of Provisions and Cotton were on a restricted scale, as shippers seemed reluctant to pay asking rates with freedom. The market was reported rather steadier at the close on the basis of the modified figures. The chartering business was comparatively moderate. Vessels for the Petroleum and Grain trades were in rather limited request, and the bids were less satisfactory to owners, checking negotiations. In the Deal trade there was some show of activity on a firm market. Vessels for the West Indies were moderately sought after, but with the advantage as to rates rather in favor of shippers. For Liverpool, 2,900 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d. by steam, and 7-32d.@9-32d. by sail, ℘ ℔., chiefly by sail; 27,000 bushels Grain, by steam, at 6½d. for Corn and 7d. for Wheat ℘ bushel; 450 boxes Bacon and 310 pks. Lard, by steam, at 32s. 6d.@35s.; 1,700 boxes Cheese, by do., part at 40s. ℘ ton; also, a British bark, 635 tons, with Deals from St. John's, at 71s., and the British steam-ship *Norway*, placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo. For London, by sail, 60 tons Oil-cake, in bags, at 22s. 6d. ℘ ton. For Bristol, an American bark, 494 tons, with 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. ℘ bbl. For Glasgow, by steam, 23,000 bushels Grain at 6d. ℘ bushel; 200 tcs. Beef at 7s. ℘ tierce; 250 tcs. Lard, and 300 boxes Bacon at 40s. ℘ ton. For Warren Point, a British bark, 958 tons, with Deals at 70s.; For Havre, by steam, via Glasgow, 200 boxes Bacon at 55s. ℘ ton. For Havre or Dunkirk, an American brig, 292 tons, with equal to about 1,800 bbls. Petroleum, reported without particulars. For Antwerp 8,500 bushels Rye at 10d. ℘ 60 ℔s.; 300 tcs. Lard and 50 tons Logwood at 35s. ℘ ton. For Bremen, 1,400 bbls. Resin at 4s. ℘ 280 ℔s.; 5,000 Staves on private terms. For the Continent, a German bark, reported with equal to about 3,000 bbls. Petroleum without reliable particulars. The German ship, 746 tons, from Philadelphia, reported in our last, as rumored, was formally closed at the quoted rate. For Bilboa, a British brig, 276 tons, with 1,700 bbls. Petroleum at 7s. ℘ bbl. For Gibraltar and orders, a Danish brig, 213 tons, with 7,000 cases Petroleum at 30c.@35c., gold, ℘ case. For the North side of Cuba, a British brig, 410 tons from St. John's at 25c.; another, 233 tons, from do., at the same rate, with privilege of Cardenas for orders, and 1½c. extra if to a second port. For Havana or Matanzas, a British bark, 535 tons, from do., at 25c. For Cardenas and orders, a British brig, 400 tons, from St. John's, at 25c. For the Windward Islands, a British brig, 250 tons, and another 175 tons, hence, on private terms. For Teneriffe, a British brig, 280 tons, from St. John's, at $10.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 1, 1871.

There was a light run of horned Cattle on yesterday forenoon at Weehawken Yards; 180 Kentucky Steers, consigned to ULRY & GOFF, prices from 9c.@12c. ℘ ℔., all sold. Generally trade in Live Stock was small on foregoing basis, owing to the fact of its being Thanksgiving Day. On this forenoon, at Communipaw Yards, trade was small and brisk, owing to the lightness of the arrivals; quality was from common to fair, prices from 9c.@11½c. ℘ ℔., weights from 6 cwt. to 9 cwt., with 57 ℔s. generally allowed to the cwt., net. Some few lots were sold by the head. Sheep were brisk, from 5c.@6½c. ℘ ℔. Hogs active, from 4½c.@5¼c. ℘ ℔.; live weight, 5¼c.@6¼c. ℘ ℔., City dressed.

SALES TODAY.

B. W. GILLETT sold for HARBESON & CO., 51 Steers, Indianas, common Cattle, from 9c.@10c. ℘ ℔., weight 6 cwt. CONEY & MCPHERSON sold for W. KELLY, 80 Steers, Illinois, coarse Cattle, from 9c. to 10c. ℘ ℔., weight from 6 cwt. to 9 cwt. Also, for J. MEEKER, 30 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, from 9c.@11½c. ℘ ℔., weight from 6 cwt. to 9 cwt. B. WESTHEIMER sold for DAVIDSON & CO., 99 Virginias, rough Cattle, at 10¼c. ℘ ℔., weight 6 cwt. H. MEYER sold for N. MORRIS, 29 Steers, Illinois, coarse fat Cattle, from 10c.@11¼c. ℘ ℔., weight 8 cwt. F. SAMUELS sold for N. MORRIS, 48 Steers, Illinois medium Cattle, at 10¾c. ℘ ℔., weight 7 cwt., scant. W. SIGEL sold for self, 55 Steers, Illinois common Cattle, from 9¼c.@10¼c. ℘ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt. WILLIAMS & VALENTINE sold for selves, 51 Steers and Heifers, Virginias, from common to fair, 6 Heifers at $55 ℘ head, 10 Steers at $65 ℘ head, with the balance from 9c.@10¼c. ℘ ℔., weight 7 cwt.

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP MARKET.

J. N. TIDCOCK sold 109 Sheep, weight 9,760 ℔s., at 6¼c ℘ ℔. KASE & HOUVER sold 85 Jersey Sheep, weight 8,340 ℔s., at 6¾c. ℘ ℔.; 64 Jersey Ewes, weight 7,060 ℔s., at 6c. ℘ ℔.; 91 Jersey Ewes, weight 9,560 ℔s., at 5¼c. ℘ ℔.; 64 Jersey Sheep, weight 5,240 ℔s., at 5c. ℘ ℔.

FORTIETH-STREET HOG-YARDS.

JUDD & BUCKINGHAM sold for week ending Nov. 30, 1871, 3,787 Sheep and Lambs; average ℘ head, $4 48; range of prices, 4¼c.@5¼c. ℘ ℔.; range of prices for Lambs, 5c.@6½c. ℘ ℔.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for yesterday and day before: 180 head of horned Cattle, 858 Sheep and Lambs, 1,622 Hogs, with 8 cars of Hogs due per Erie Railroad.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for yesterday and today: 494 head of horned Cattle, 2,019 Sheep and Lambs, 3,433 Hogs, with 75 cars of mixed stock due per Central New-Jersey-Railroad.

Probable Homicide.

Yesterday morning, an unknown man was found lying in an out-house, near the Roseville Cemetery, Jersey City, with a severe knife-wound in his side. He was weak from loss of blood, and only able to say that ANTON STOEKLI had stabbed him. STOEKLI was arrested, and acknowledged the act, claiming that it had been done in self-defense. The man is badly wounded, and not likely to recover.

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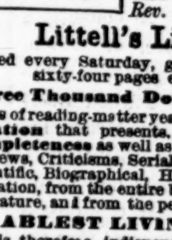

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Legislative History.

In 1812, toward the close of an exciting session of the Legislature, Gov. Tompkins, upon evidence which satisfied him that the applicants for the charter of a bank in the City of New-York, with a capital of six millions of dollars, had resorted to bribery, arrested its progress, and startled the people of the whole State by a proclamation abruptly terminating the session. That was the first and last exercise of the power of prorogation. The question, as a political issue, entered into the then approaching gubernatorial election. Gov. Tompkins was sustained, but the application by the same parties, for the same bank, with a new name, (Bank of America,) was renewed, and ultimately with success, not, however, without subjecting distinguished members of the Legislature, along with one eminent Judge of the Supreme Court, to accusations of bribery and corruption. Some of the accused parties were indicted and tried, and although not convicted by a jury, their subsequent lives were passed in obscurity. Articles of impeachment were preferred against the Judge of the Supreme Court referred to, and although he was not convicted by the Assembly, he ceased to be useful in his high position.

It was in reference to these charges that Gen. Root, in a subsequent Legislature, pierced an opponent with a barbed arrow. Elisha Williams, an eminent lawyer of Hudson, it was alleged, had received $20,000 from the Bank of America, to be divided equally between himself and three other gentlemen, one of whom denied having received his share. In the Legislature of 1820 Mr. Williams, then a member from Columbia County, in a sharp debate with Gen. Root, of Delaware, referred disparagingly to *Root's Arithmetic.* The General, in reply, admitted that his arithmetic might not be the highest mathematical authority, but added that, if the gentleman from Columbia, in attempting to ascertain the fourth part of $20,000, should use three instead of four for a divisor, he would not be able to *prove* his sum by *Root's Arithmetic.*

That investigation exerted a wholesome and restraining influence for several years. Indeed, the legislative atmosphere was reasonably pure until 1825, when the Fulton and Chemical Bank corruptions provoked an investigation which resulted in the resignation of Senator Ward, of Westchester County. After that, until 1836, there were no allegations of Legislative bribery. In 1836, John C. Kemble, a Senator from Rensselaer County, and Isaac W. Bishop, a Senator from Washington County, were charged with holding back a bill amending the charter of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, until they and their friends had made large purchases of the stock of that company. The investigation which ensued did not elicit testimony which called for their expulsion; but both the people and their representatives were satisfied that the allegations were true; and near the close of the session the popular disapproval of their conduct was so strong that both Senators resigned their seats. Hon. Myndert Van Schaick, a Senator from this City, was so much exasperated when Bishop and Kemble were allowed to resign instead of being expelled, that he refused to serve out his term.

In 1852 articles of impeachment were preferred by the Senate against John C. Mather, a Canal Commissioner. The Assembly did not find Mr. Mather guilty; but, in the public estimation, irrespective of party, the accused Canal Commissioner stood impeached. That investigation, however, had a restraining influence upon canal officers for several years. In 1860, what is too well remembered as the "Syracuse Canal Ring" saw the light. It embraced canal contractors, Superintendents, Appraisers and Commissioners. The "Ring" grew more and more bold and rapacious until 1867, when the public sentiment demanded an investigation. A committee was appointed by the Senate, of which, fortunately, Hon. Mr. Stanford was made Chairman. The Committee availed itself of the services as counsel of Mr. Mitchell, an able, fearless, and incorruptible lawyer, who, residing at Syracuse, knew how to unearth the canal robbers. That Committee obtained testimony which showed that the canals and the canal fund had been largely depleted, and that the canal officers from the lowest to the highest were implicated. But these Canal Superintendents, Commissioners, and Appraisers, together with their "Syracuse Ring" associates, were the appointees, supporters, and confidential friends of Gov. Fenton, under whose auspices fraud and corruption were rife and rampant for four discreditable and disastrous years. Two of his Canal Appraisers robbed the State as habitually and recklessly as the Tammany Ring robbed the City.

In 1869, legislative corruption assumed aspects and proportions so shameless and gigantic, that investigation could no longer be deferred. One Mattoon, the worst of a very bad set, was accused and arraigned, and while all that was alleged against him, and more, was proven, he was allowed to retain his seat in the Senate. Since that inglorious result, neither House has had the grace even to attempt to purify itself. Members have submitted resolutions for the appointment of committees of investigation, for the express purpose of compelling wealthy corporations to "step up to the captain's office and settle."

Thomas C. Fields has been elected to the Assembly, and William M. Tweed to the Senate of 1872. The former, when a member of the Assembly, obtained the insertion of a clause in the Tax Levy by means of which he defrauded the City of more than four hundred thousand dollars; the latter, as a Senator, enacted a net-work of laws, by means of which he has robbed the City of many millions of dollars. It is not supposed that they will attempt to show their brazen faces at Albany, but if they should do so, will they be permitted to occupy seats in the Legislature longer than a decent regard for the rules and orders of business permits?

The Next Session of Congress.

The next session of Congress will be an important one. The Republican Party has, since its advent eleven years since, established a policy in national affairs which in the main commands the hearty support of the body of the people. There are connected with it, however, some abuses, inherited from the careless practices of our politics for thirty years, and some features now objectionable, which owe their origin to the circumstances of legislation during and immediately succeeding the war—and these require prompt and thorough reform. If they do not get it, the policy itself, with all its admirable elements of stability, honesty and energy in the National Government, is threatened with interruption, and even with overthrow. Much as the Republican Party has done which the people demanded, it cannot refuse or neglect to do now what the people demand, without running the risk of losing the next Presidential election, and committing the Government to a party at once reactionary and revolutionary. As there is no danger that Congress will be tempted in the least to betray the essential principles of the Republican Party, as embodied in its reconstruction and its general financial measures, it is as well now to declare the points on which the people desire a change. No one who has watched the tone of the Press, the utterances of public men, or the course of the canvass in the various States during the past year, will, we believe, have any doubt of the correctness of the enumeration.

The first and the strongest demand is for a reform of the civil service—not a seeming or formal reform, but a radical one, exhausting the utmost powers of Congress to remedy the evils under which the service now suffers. The chief of these evils is the fact that political influence and political activity are accepted to a great degree as substitutes for integrity and capacity. The people demand that provision shall be made for securing capacity and integrity, and for retaining them, without reference to the political opinions of the public servants possessing them. In this work the President can lead and aid Congress, and we expect that he will do so.

The next most important change the people require is in the levying and collecting of taxes. These can be largely reduced without crippling the revenue, if they are properly distributed, and all practicable economy is exercised in expenditures. The internal revenue taxes, it is expected, will be limited substantially to malt and spirituous liquors and tobacco. This being done, a large proportion of the cost of collecting them can be saved.

The import duties need very thorough overhauling. All those which weigh on industry, either by taxing raw materials, or machinery, or the materials which enter into machinery, should be reduced to the lowest possible point. They should, in point of fact, be abolished. All others—of which there are still many—yielding a return disproportioned to the expense of collection, or affecting the consumer in a vexatious manner, should be repealed. On the other hand, those taxes yielding large returns, and yet distributing themselves very equitably among consumers, and readily borne by them, should be retained. The experience of other countries amply proves that sugars, coffees, teas, wines, liquors and fruits, are of this character.

Besides these two main reforms, there is another measure on which the opinion of the country is well defined. That is amnesty. The House of Representatives at the last session passed such a measure. The people are prepared to see it become a law, and are willing to abide by the results.

If Congress pays proper attention to these subjects, and acts upon them in the sense we have indicated, we have no hesitation in saying that every obstacle to the continuance of the Republican Party in the confidence of the country for another Presidential term will have been completely removed.

Rank Ingratitude.

It must make even "the Boss" feel shaky to see how his friend Connolly's friends have deserted him, and suffered him to go to jail for lack of bail. Here is a man without whose signature—combined with Oakey Hall's—neither Ingersoll, nor Woodward, nor Garvey, nor Keyser, nor Nathaniel Sands, nor Tweed, nor Sweeny, could have become suddenly rich. Without the help of Connolly—and Oakey Hall—these people, and some others, could not have divided among them more than six millions, which, with his help—and Oakey Hall's—by the authority of his signature—and Oakey Hall's—were taken out of the City Treasury, and transferred to his and their private accounts. And yet they shamefully desert their benefactor.

We have looked over the list of persons who visit Connolly in jail, and we regret not to find among the names those of Tweed, or Woodward, or Ingersoll, or Sweeny, or Nathaniel Sands. Even Oakey Hall appears to fight shy of his old friend and ally. Even the fortunate awning-maker, whose bills were signed by Connolly—and Oakey Hall—has so far kept out of Ludlow-street.

That Tweed and Hall should cut Connolly, though it is base ingratitude in them, is perhaps natural. In their cant phrase, Connolly, to a certain extent, "went back on them." Hall and Tweed wore a bold front until Connolly appointed Mr. Andrew H. Green his Deputy. They smiled defiance even until Connolly resigned. That last blow they felt keenly; it looked as though their "pal" was getting ready to "peach," to "blow the gaff" on them, to turn State's evidence; and it is not surprising that they are a little vindictive toward him.

But what shall we think of that model of all the virtues, Nathaniel Sands, when he too—Connolly's latest beneficiary, and not only that, but his relative, if we may believe the journals—deserts him? How can he pass by, unrebuked, such a conspicuous and lamentable instance of ingratitude? When Connolly was arrested, when he was confined to a pretty suite of rooms in the New-York Hotel, when he was looking around for friends to bail him out—it was generally supposed that Sands would be one of the first to appear on the scene; one of the foremost to offer bail. It was believed that at early daylight on the morning after the arrest, Sands—his pockets swollen with the seventy-five thousand dollars which he but the other day received from his relative and benefactor, his face shining with the consciousness of a noble devotion to his friend and ally, his purpose steadfast, and his voice and manner as plausible as when he persuaded poor Mr. Cooper that everything was lovely and Tweed a budding saint—it was supposed that Sands would have appeared before the Sheriff's deputy, and demanded to justify as Connolly's bail to at least the amount of seventy-five thousand dollars. Those who knew Sands best even believed that he could stand bail for a much higher sum than that seventy-five thousand dollars. For how could a mere Sheriff's deputy have resisted that eminently respectable and confidential air, that plausible and persuasive voice, that white hair carefully deranged, which deceived even the astute Cooper? We venture to say that if Sands had offered to go bail for a quarter of a million, the Sheriff's officer, knowing the man and the company he has lately kept, would have put down his name with the same undoubting and childlike faith which the Citizens' Association so long manifested toward Sands. And we doubt—so potent is Sands' air, so brilliant has been his career—whether even Peter Cooper would have been surprised at the amount.

We will not be so ungracious as to doubt that Sands deeply regrets his own course toward his benefactor and relation, Connolly. The best of men suffer under distressing entanglements; and Sands, seeing Connolly in jail, and Tweed still at liberty; Sands, knowing that gratitude is but a lively sense of favors to come; Sands, enamored of the manufacture of cigars out of lettuces from Mr. Greeley's farm, and feeling under deep obligations to Tweed, his partner but lately at No. 32 Warren-street, stifles his feelings, keeps—how unwillingly we need not say—his seventy-five thousand dollars in his pocket, puts a restraint upon his generous impulses, and with tears as touching and as ready as those of Uriah Heep under similar circumstances, resigns Connolly to his fate.

After that, it seems to us that nothing remains but for Connolly to become his own bail. Let him bring out the million of bonds which he lately transferred to other names. Let him make an inventory of the other millions which he has acquired since he ceased to be a poor bank clerk, and became a City officer. Or, if that is too much, let him make out a list of the men to whose hungry fingers he has—in conjunction with Oakey Hall—opened the City Treasury, beginning either with Tweed or Sands, as he may prefer, and send this to the Press for publication as his open demand that they shall come to his rescue. Otherwise, we fear he may continue his progress from Ludlow-street to a worse place.

Mr. Greeley's Latest Libel.

Mr. Greeley has the reputation of being a good hater, and whatever other portion of his reputation he sacrifices, he seems determined to preserve that. Whether it is worth while to devote columns of a newspaper day after day to the gratification of personal spites, may be open to question. Mr. Greeley has decided that it is. His belief on that subject is probably included in his new work, *What I Know About Everything.* Because the appointment of Mr. Murphy to the post of Collector of this Port offended Senator Fenton and all his kidney, Mr. Greeley has been "down" upon Mr. Murphy ever since. He yesterday followed up his long string of refuted attacks by an article which is a farrago of deliberate slanders and falsehoods. There is not one word of truth in the whole composition, and upon that any honest man might safely stake his reputation. Mr. Murphy will be ill-advised if he does not try the question in a Court of Law how far the *Tribune* is justified in trumping up false charges, and then assuming that they are true. There is a remedy to be had for such gross and disgraceful libels as the *Tribune* published yesterday. Newspaper controversies can settle very little—in a Court of Law Mr. Greeley might be convinced of the danger of calumniating every man who happens to have given him offense.

The public like fair play, and although that is an article not on sale at the *Tribune* office, and which cannot be made into cigars quite so easily as Chappaqua cabbages, people will think it a little too bad that any man's character should be wantonly assailed to please men like Fenton, Olcott, and Robert Murray. The specific charge now brought against Mr. Murphy is that in May, 1864, he contracted to supply the Government with two hundred thousand blankets; that he delivered forty thousand of those blankets, and then finding the market go against him, he "refused to fulfill his contract," and so entailed upon the Government a loss of $460,000. The *Tribune* then calls Mr. Murphy a defaulter to the Government to the extent of over half a million. It goes on to say, in its usual modest style, that it has made an end of Murphy, and "accomplished a public service." If the immeasurable self-complacency of the *Tribune* could be purchased without its disregard of truth, it might perhaps be worth having.

The fact is, that the *Tribune* has done nothing more than concoct a parcel of mean *lies*—Mr. Greeley's own favorite word—to satisfy a paltry political spite. Mr. Murphy did indeed make a contract for the supply of two hundred thousand blankets at a given price, but shortly after he did so Congress agreed upon a new tariff, in which the duty on wool was greatly increased. To carry out the contract under these altered circumstances would have been clear ruin to any man, and Mr. Murphy went to Mr. Stanton and pointed out that fact. Mr. Stanton admitted the injustice of the case, and Mr. Murphy was not called upon to execute the contract. The statement that he supplied forty thousand blankets, or any portion, toward the contract, is a willful falsehood, for which the great and good Mr. Greeley has made himself responsible. The injustice which might be entailed upon contractors with the Government by one branch of the Government suddenly altering the tariff was dwelt upon in the Times when this particular transaction took place, and from that day to the present no one has ever dreamt of bringing any dishonorable charge against Mr. Murphy on account of it. Business men will at once understand the whole bearing of the case. But ordinary readers, when they see two columns of small type headed, "Smith an actual defaulter to the Government of over half a million," are too likely to condemn Smith off-hand; and the *Tribune* always depends greatly upon this pleasing tendency of mankind. It is the most unfair paper in the world—it misrepresents its opponents without scruple or remorse, and it will hesitate at nothing to destroy a reputation. This kind of malice generally overreaches itself, and in the slight influence which the *Tribune* exercises today compared with that which it formerly exercised, may be seen an example of the retribution which overtakes newspapers when they resolve to go on without conscience or principle. We can only say of this particular libel, and we say it with the full knowledge of the facts, that every statement which the *Tribune* makes is a false one. It had much better stick to its task of proving that Sweeny's only fault is that he possesses a "towering spirit," and that Hall is as innocent of cheating the City as the babe unborn.

How to Beat Grant.

The great question that now agitates the minds of the discontented politicians of the country, both in and out of the Republican Party, who are trying to hatch a programme for the next Presidential campaign is—"How to beat Grant?" This appears to be the beginning and end of all their aims, the object of all their plots and counterplots, of all their combinations and caucuses. In order to accomplish it, we find the odds and ends of all political parties, cliques, and factions—"old line" Democrats, and "progressive" Democrats, ex-rebels who have "accepted the situation," and unrepentant rebels who refuse to accept it, sore-headed Republicans and disappointed office-seekers—all putting their heads together, and devising plans by which they may present themselves to the country as one united opposition phalanx in the next campaign. Every week or two we have some new scheme proposed for bringing about a perfect union among these heterogeneous elements. A few months ago it was to be accomplished by a "new departure" of the Democracy, but a close examination of this scheme developed the fact that the "new departure" led directly into the Republican camp. We were next offered what is called the "passive policy," whereby the Democratic Party was to "play possum"—that is to say, it was to lie down quietly and pretend to be dead until after election, and then, in case of success, to jump up and crow over the result as a Democratic victory, and demand the lion's share of the spoils. This plan, we understand, is still under consideration, and has recently met the approval of John Quincy Adams, who is beyond doubt the most sagacious man at present in the ranks of the Democracy.

But a writer in yesterday's *World* propounds still another scheme for "beating Grant," which he calls the "active policy." The leading points of his scheme are, that there shall be no nominating Convention and no platform of principles; but that the Democrats and Republican soreheads in each State should vote for the most popular man in their respective localities, leaving the Presidential electors of each State at liberty to cast their votes for either of the candidates, as they shall see fit, after the election. Although he would dispense with anything in the shape of a platform, yet he says it should be "tacitly understood" that in the event of Grant's defeat, every man in the country now holding office should be removed to make way for the victors. This, he thinks, would enlist the active sympathy and support of all the "outs," and would make success all but certain. As between the "new departure," the "passive policy" and the "active policy," we are inclined to favor the latter. The thing most to be dreaded is a dull Presidential campaign; and, unless Horace Greeley should be the candidate in opposition to Gen. Grant, of which we have little hope since the *Sun* has hauled down his name, something in the shape of an "active policy" will be needed to enliven the canvass.

But, seriously, did it never occur to these busy-bodies, who are racking their brains to solve the question "how to beat Grant," that they are affording the best proof in the world that Grant ought not to be beaten? Who ever heard before of a party, or a combination of parties, organizing for a Presidential campaign on the single issue of how they can best accomplish the defeat of a man whom their own acts show to be the choice of the people? If there were really any solid grounds of opposition to Gen. Grant's Administration, founded on principle, there would be no necessity for all this scheming and plotting and wire-pulling to prevent his re-election. There would be no necessity for drumming up all the discordant elements and antagonistic factions in the political field, to form a respectable opposition. Even the Democratic Party, odious as it is, would be able to make an effective fight against Gen. Grant if it had any ground to stand on, or any principles to advance, instead of disbanding itself and giving up its very name, as it now proposes to do. Every manœuvre made by the opponents of Gen. Grant thus far, affords the best proof in the world that no change in the administration of the General Government is needed by the country, or is desired by the great mass of the people.

District-Attorney Garvin—A Hint to Gov. Hoffman.

Nobody was much disappointed when the first Grand Jury that took up Hall's case failed to indict him. Nothing more or less was expected from its character. Yet if its character had been beyond suspicion, and its intentions ever so earnest and sincere, it would have been practically powerless without the co-operation of the District-Attorney. Did that officer lend it all the aid in his power? Let those who have read his questions to the witnesses, as published by a committee of the jury, judge for themselves.

Nothing could be plainer from those questions than that it was his purpose to screen, not to expose, his friend Hall. For instance, he undertook to question witnesses as to the parties whose action was required to prepare a warrant and draw money from the Treasury. Of these the Mayor is one, and his signature is final. It is not, in the routine of business in the County offices, the last in point of time, but it is conclusive. When it is attached, the warrant becomes valid and payable. Now, instead of developing this fact, and pointing out to the jury the bearing it had on the question of the Mayor's criminality, the District-Attorney devoted his utmost ingenuity to emphasize the necessity of other signatures, the confidence usually imposed in the Auditor, and the "sole" duty of the Controller and Auditor to investigate the subject-matter of the warrants. He even went so far as to ask one of the principal witnesses if "the Mayor signed the warrants" for the stolen money "*in his ministerial capacity,*" and then immediately tacked on another irrelevant question, so that the answer to the latter should seem to be an affirmative answer to the former. This was a direct effort to impress the jury with the validity of Mayor Hall's own most flimsy excuse for his connection with the thieving. Nor did the Attorney stop here. It was shown that the invariable rule under honest Mayors had been that sworn vouchers should accompany the warrants presented for the Mayor's signature; that the law required that such affidavits should be produced; that it was a misdemeanor for any officer of the City Government to evade any provision of the law. Yet when a juror asked the District-Attorney if "the signing of a warrant without an affidavit to the voucher was a statutory misdemeanor," the facile Garvin answered, "No, Sir." The reason for his answer may be surmised when it is known that Mayor Hall was proved to have signed as many as a hundred warrants without complying with the statute at all.

The District-Attorney had reason to rely on the first Grand Jury to aid him in white-washing the Mayor. He has, we think, less reason to rely on this. Certain members of it are resolved to get at the truth if they can, and to bring it home to the guilty officers. Will the District-Attorney treat it no more honestly than he did its predecessor? Will he try to drive it to another failure, in order to bolster the impudence of the Mayor in keeping his position in spite of public indignation and contempt? It is quite plain that he can do this if he will. It is equally plain that he will if he is allowed to. There is one man who can prevent him, and that is Gov. Hoffman. There is ample ground to be found in the records of the last Grand Jury for the Governor's intervention in the matter. He would be entirely justified in calling Garvin to account, and assuring him that the repetition of his disgraceful tactics will furnish the occasion for his removal. The Governor alone has final and adequate power to see justice done to the people, and to compel the vindication of the law. Will he exercise it?

MINOR TOPICS.

Last night, at a meeting of Tammany Republicans in the First Assembly District, Gen. Barnum sought to vindicate himself from the charge of being connected with Tammany in the following manner: "The Times called him a Tammany Republican. He declared that he vindicated his Republicanism when Sherman gave his columns the word 'forward' as they faced South, and asked where then was the Times!" The answer is that the Times was doing a great deal more to support Sherman than Gen. Barnum, brave as he was. The Times never wavered in its support of the Government throughout the war—it strenuously urged the people to be true to the cause of the Union, when Mr. Greeley and the *Tribune* were demanding that the South should be allowed to "go in peace," and declaring that the North had no right to coerce the rebels. That is our "record"—and the people have not forgotten it. Probably Gen. Barnum meant to ask, "Where was the *Tribune*" at the time when, as he assures us, he, Barnum, saved his country? He has evidently mixed up the two papers—and we object to that.

The New-York Committee of Seventy and the Brooklyn Committee of Fifty are to meet together in conference on Monday evening, to consider what legislation, affecting the interests of reform in the two cities, it will be advisable to recommend to the next Legislature. The project of uniting the two cities under one municipal government may perhaps be revived this Winter. It will doubtless be carried out at no distant day, and when the two cities have rid themselves of the corrupt politicians who have preyed upon the people for the last ten years, the greatest obstacle to union will be removed.

Although there have been a good many accessions during the past quarter of a century to the Romish faith among the British aristocracy, such changes have been of much less importance than they at first sight appear. In nearly every instance these changes of religion have occurred among weak men, of slender ability, and in the case of ladies among those who may with strict truth be described as "silly women led captive" by fascinating monseigneurs. The Marquis of Bath, the last aristocratic lamb who has passed into the Romish fold, forms no exception. Very dissipated in his youth—he is now about forty—he fell a year or two ago into ill heath, and, probably for the first time in his life, began to think seriously about religious matters. His wife's aunt is Lady Herbert, of Lea, widow of the late Sidney Herbert. Her secession five years ago was a great triumph for Rome, and it is probable that she has been directed to assist the Marquis in reaching it. Very likely she gave some clever Jesuit the hint to strike when the iron was at the right heat. Lord Bath is rich, and will bear copious bleeding for the Catholic cause.

A curious calculator, named Wilson, has just entitled himself to the gratitude of thousands of housekeepers by announcing the result of a simple experiment. It appears that a newspaper discussion had taken place respecting the relative cheapness of Australian preserved meat and English butchers' meat, and the statement had been made that the latter was three times as costly as the former. Mr. Wilson made the matter the subject of investigation, and took a part in the discussion by detailing the results of his experiments, in a very convincing manner, thus:

> "Wishing to know exactly what was the loss in cooking and what the proportion of bone in an ordinary joint, I had a leg of mutton weighed as it came from the butcher's, weighed again when roasted fit for the table, and I then had the meat accurately pared off, and it and the bone weighed separately, with the following results: Leg of mutton before roasting, 9 pounds 10 ounces; ditto after roasting, 6 pounds 12 ounces; weight of cooked meat, 4 pounds 13 ounces; bones, 1 pound 15 ounces; gravy, 10 ounces. By this calculation we find, what probably our thrifty housekeepers know, but very many of us do not know, that if we pay the butcher 9½d. per pound for a leg of mutton, the cooked slice of mutton on our plate costs us about 19d. per pound, and that we must compare English meat at that rate with Australian meat, cooked and without bone, at 16d. or 17d., to judge justly between them."

This question is already before the housekeepers of this country for decision, and, except by some such practical test as the above, there is no means of knowing whether or not we are studying economy in the purchase of those canned meats which are pressed upon public notice. We may safely be guided by Mr. Wilson's report, however, and those who are at all curious in such matters of domestic economy may here find in a convenient form the basis of a correct calculation. If our cooked joints "pan out" in a ratio of only about fifty per cent., thus doubling the actual cost of the meat we get, it is obvious that the doubled price should be the basis of comparison with the boned and cooked canned meats we are asked to buy.

A year ago Messrs. Peter Cooper, Moses Taylor, John Jacob Astor, &c., &c., publicly certified their confidence in the integrity of Richard B. Connolly as Controller, assuring our tax-paying citizens at the same time that his accounts were accurately kept, and that his duties were faithfully discharged. The Committee of Seventy, acting upon the opinion of Charles O'Conor, came to a different conclusion, and the Attorney-General commenced a suit against Mr. Connolly to recover large sums of money, of which, it is alleged, he has defrauded the City. Mr. Connolly is now, in default of bail, confined in the Ludlow-street Jail. Messrs. Taylor, Cooper and Astor, therefore, have an opportunity of manifesting their friendship for Mr. Connolly, and their confidence in his integrity, by affixing their names to his bail bonds. We do not see how they can in honor refuse to go bail for Connolly, since they were willing to stake their reputations on his honesty only a year ago.

One of the gratifying results of the overthrow of Tammany was the election in most of the districts above Canal-street of a majority of inspectors of election opposed to the Ring. But that fact will avail nothing in the interests of Reform, unless within twenty days from the proclamation of the results of the official canvass the elected inspectors qualify according to law. In case they do not, the Mayor is authorized to fill their places by appointment, and no one supposes that Hall will omit any chance to thrust his unscrupulous tools into these important positions. As these inspectors may have to officiate at a Municipal election next Spring, upon which the future good government of the City will largely depend, we hope that no one of them elected on the Reform ticket will fail to take the oath of office as required by law.

THE COLD WEATHER.

Details of Damage and Peril to Steamboats on the Hudson—Several Boats Sunk.

Troy, Dec. 1.—A number of vessels are frozen in between this city and Tivoli. The *Times* of this evening says the *Vanderbilt*, which left New-York Wednesday evening, succeeded, after a hard battle with the ice, in making a landing at the Athens dock yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. Her freight has been taken off and placed on the dock, where it will probably remain for a few days. The *Connecticut* left Albany about 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening, and made very slow progress on her trip down. She reached New-Baltimore at 12 o'clock the same night. No further report has been heard from her. The tugs *Annie* and *Belle* of Schuyler's Albany line started from Albany on Wednesday with seven boats in tow for New-York. They reached Castleton, where they are now fast in the ice. Their Captains have telegraphed up that they can go no further. The *Woolverton*, a barge belonging to the Philadelphia and Troy line, has laid up at Catskill, and will there await an opportunity to come to Troy and unload. Both ferries here ceased running Wednesday night, but yesterday afternoon the *Marks* cut a channel through and succeeded in making several trips across the river. The boat did not attempt to cross this morning. Later reports are very alarming, and strengthen the belief that the sudden termination of navigation has caused a large amount of damage. The *Annie* left her tow at Catskill, yesterday, and returned up the river for assistance. When between Albany and Stuyvesant the ice broke a large hole in her side below the water line, and she sunk shortly afterward. The *Annie* was a large side-wheel steamer, and was owned by Van Santvoord & Co., of Albany, by whom she was purchased last Spring for $60,000. The *James R. Stevens*, owned by Betts & Robinson, of West Troy, and the *Niagara*, owned by Thomas Cornell, of Kingston, also sunk in the vicinity of the *Annie*. The *Alida*, the largest tow-boat on the river, had her smoke-stack blown off, and was otherwise seriously damaged. The *Drew* was unable to reach New-York, and, according to latest reports, she is now at Kinderhook with a hole in her side. The *Cayuga*, which left Albany Wednesday night with a tow of sixty canal-boats, lost one of her wheels at Stuyvesant. The *John R. Robinson* and *Hattie M. Betts*, tugs, and the *Baltic*, a side-wheel tow-boat, are frozen tight in the ice in the same vicinity. The *Mount Washington* and a large steamer belonging to Blanchard & Farnam, of this city, are fast at Albany. It is said that there are 200 loaded boats on the canal between West Troy and Schenectady. If the canal is not opened again before Winter sets in for good, and of this the prospects are not cheering, the loss will be enormous. The forty or fifty boats which are in the vicinity of the upper side cut are being locked back into the basin today by tugs. Fifty dollars is charged for the service, and, although it is pretty steep, the boatmen submit to it.

Sealing up the Canals—Vessels in the Ice in the Hudson and St. Lawrence—Frozen to Death—Boston Water-Works Frozen.

Rondout, N. Y., Dec. 1.—The Delaware and Hudson Canal is closed, orders to that effect having been issued today. No boats have moved since yesterday afternoon.

St. Catherines, Ontario, Dec. 1.—The weather is mild today, and no appearance of snow. The ice is about three inches thick in the Welland Canal. Eight northern transportation propelers and other vessels are in the canal. A tug is trying to break the ice, but the prospect is doubtful.

Garrisons, N. Y., Dec. 1.—The steam-boat *L. C. Pierce* is fast in the ice at Stuyvesant. The ice is five inches thick. The steam-ship *North Star*, broke from her anchorage, last night, at Catskill, and today lies broadside on the flats two miles south of Livingston.

Quebec, Canada, Dec. 1.—The following vessels are reported ashore at different points, caught in the ice, caused by the extraordinary cold: *Pomona*, *Aberdeen*, *Widmillan*, *Corsica*, *Three Bells* and other vessels, are in danger. No steamers dare venture to their assistance, and it is feared the crews will suffer. The weather continues very cold. Canoes and men are being sent from here by special strains to rescue them.

Montreal, Dec. 1.—A French drover named Couvette was found near here yesterday frozen to death.

Bangor, Me., Dec. 1.—Cold weather continues. The river closed up on Wednesday night, locking in five vessels, but steam-tugs cut a channel and released them yesterday, after which the river was closed for the season—three weeks earlier than last year.

Boston, Dec. 1.—The screen through which the water flows from the Chestnut Hill Reservoir into the pipes for the supply of the city was closed by ice during the night, and this morning the inhabitants were astonished by the effect. About 11 o'clock, however, by active measures, the works were made clear and the water resumed its course.

Hartford, Conn., Dec. 1.—Ice has stopped navigation on the Connecticut River. The New-York boats, yesterday, stopped at Saybrook. Several vessels are caught in the river by the sudden freeze. People crossed on the ice at Thompsonville today.

Ice and Skating—The River Blocked—Preparations for the Winter Season in Central Park.

The "cold snap" continued yesterday in unabated measure. In the morning, although not actually so biting as it had been on the previous day, the weather was "searching," and said "overcoat" as plainly as could be wished. Blue noses and watery eyes were the natural consequences of early departure to business, and steaming horses indicated the rarity of the atmosphere. Every person outdoors good-naturedly apprised his pedestrian friends "of the very cold weather we were having," and urchins on one skate, making desperate attempts to improvise a skating-rink in each gutter, confirmed the wintry impression.

Last night was very cold, and car-drivers, Police and homeless wanderers suffered much. The cars were crowded in the evening, but at later hours few that could stay at home cared to be out. The glass has not been lower than 16° or 17° since the frost set in, and it was not down to that at any time yesterday.

Last week the Central Park officials were busy erecting the various skating-houses for the accommodation of the public. The sudden inauguration of the season has led to a rapid increase of business in the skate market, and dealers can scarcely supply the sudden demand. The old style of skates fastened to the boot by straps has entirely gone out of date, and the only style now in vogue is the club skate, which are fastened by clamps to the sole of the boot. The new style of skating dresses for the ladies is very attractive, and they will be extensively worn in the Parks this Winter.

OUR STATE INSTITUTIONS---VII.

Clinton Prison.

DANNEMORA, Wednesday, Nov. 22, 1871.

Clinton State Prison is situated on the hill side of Dannemora, about 1,727 feet above the level of Lake Champlain, and it is, without exception, the most dreary site that was ever chosen for a public building. From Fouquet's Hotel, at Plattsburg, to this inhospitable and barren region the distance is fully seventeen miles, which has to be traversed either by an execrable stage or by a hired carriage. The people of Plattsburg plume themselves on the fact that there is a plank-road all the way, which is kept in tolerable repair. This occupies a narrow strip of the way, and the rest is a thick black mud, in which horses and wheels sink deeply. One or two scattered villages lie between Plattsburg and Dannemora, and give occasional glimpses of civilization to the savage aspect of the scenery; but, with these exceptions, the eye roves over long stretches of silent wilderness, broken here and there by thickets of pine and birch, and by fields which are covered with stones, yet are said to bear fine crops of [illegible]. When at length the traveler reaches Dannemora, he finds a long, straggling street, with two way-side inns, and perhaps seven houses on one side. On the other is Clinton State Prison. The high stockade of rough timber, mostly spruce logs, prevents much of the interior buildings being seen, save the roofs. On entering through the iron-barred gate, which is kept always partially open, as if gaping for the unwary, one sees a mass of buildings of various styles, shapes, and sizes, arranged without any pretension to symmetry, and grouped without any regard to convenience. In the centre is a low stone building, where the convicts sleep. At right angles with that, but at some distance, are blackened wooden structures, whose many reeking chimneys gaping black smoke, and pipes of metal blowing out clouds of white steam, betray the forge. Behind the dormitories is the four-story building with splendid cupola and magnificent weather-cock, which was erected when the prison was first started, and when the founders thought they were going to open a new chapter in the prison experience of legislatures. This was to be the factory, and is now a storehouse, one floor being devoted to the convict tailors and shoemakers who make all the clothes and boots used in the prison. Ranged about without any plan that I could discover, were the offices, the warden's quarters, the piggeries, the slaughter-houses, the charcoal kilns, and the various houses for the mining and preparing the iron ore.

Clinton Prison was constructed, as I understand, to utilize convict labor by establishing an iron-working establishment in the very heart of the iron region of New-York State. The land here is very rich in mines, and it would naturally be supposed that the State would have secured one before building its prison in a place so remote from all communication, so difficult of approach by draft animals, and therefore so expensive. The readers of the TIMES will be astonished to learn that the mine now being worked by the convicts in Dannemora, though inclosed within the stockade, is private property, and belongs to Messrs. BURTON, of Burlington; CARROLL, of Little Falls, and DAVIDSON, of Saratoga. They lease it to the prison authorities, who pay a royalty of one dollar per ton. As they use 7,200 tons per year, these gentlemen make a particularly good thing out of a very bad mine. For the ore, which is telluric, is what miners call emphatically lean, and is mixed with a mineral technically called black-jack which does not readily leave the ore, but has to be separated by separate washings. I inquired particularly, and I could not find that the convicts ever worked any mine belonging to the State, which, by very fortuitous circumstances, seems to have, in a region full of mines, none worth the working. Four years and a half ago the then agent worked a mine belonging to Messrs. THORNE & WATSON, of New-York, not fifty feet from that at present opened, for which he paid $1 50 per ton, royalty. This was really an exorbitant price, but the ore was so superior that it was worth considerably more to the State than that obtained from the present source. The agent refused to pay the sum demanded, the mine was abandoned after a vein had been struck of great richness, fully a thousand feet from the mouth, and it was allowed to fill up with water.

Accompanied by Mr. RICHARDSON, the chief officer under the agent, Mr. RHODES, I entered the mine, which has a lateral shaft, and whose entrance is very few feet below the level. The springs which abound all over the hill-side had poured over the entrance, and had been frozen into strange and fantastic images of columns, spires, lances and nondescript forms. The wooden doorway had been encrusted with the glittering prisms, and looked like the pipes of a small diamond organ. We entered through the fairy portals, and found the place flooded with water, except upon the right-hand side, where I noticed piles of wood and vestiges of the old working. My guide, Mr. RICHARDSON, pointed out to me the richness of the ore, and assured me that far in the black distance that we could not reach on account of the water, the iron-stone was still more profitable, or, as he called it, fatter. This mine seems to have been worked in a systematic fashion, for it was broad and supported in the centre by huge pillars, left by the miners in their quarrying, so as to give it a strong resemblance to the old cyclopean caverns supposed to have been inhabited by prehistoric man, and which are found in Western India and in Corsica. It was impossible to penetrate more than two hundred feet into the place; but it got perceptibly warmer even at that distance, and the ice so thickly massed at the entrance never gathers here, though at the mouth and for fifty feet inside it remains unmelted through the heat of Summer until the month of August, when it reluctantly fades away.

The convicts who work as miners, were, when I approached, busily engaged in opening a new vein in the leased mine, and Mr. RICHARDSON took great pains to explain the ore to me and show me its poverty. I learned from him that the average percentage of metal was very small, perhaps not over thirty-five per cent., whereas the ore of the deserted mine contained over sixty per cent. of pure iron, and was free from the obnoxious black-jack. The vein they were working was nearly perpendicular, and the box when filled with ore, was hoisted to the surface by a windlass operated by a stout horse, whose unwilling circuits were assisted by half a dozen stout convicts who appeared busy in endeavoring to look busy and yet do very little. The space where the men were drilling preparatory to blasting was confined so that few only could work at it. I think there were only five drills in the rock, three men being at each drill, one to hold it, and two driving it with sledge-hammers. Four times a day the drills are charged with blasting powder and exploded, the result affording as much iron as can be operated.

When the ore arrived on the surface, by the united efforts of the horse and the convicts, it was transferred into a truck, which ran on a tramway down to the washing-pits. Of these there were three, one of which was in full blast, and the others were being built up. The process was simple enough. At the bottom of the pit was laid a basis of good hard-wood—maple and yellow birch for the most part. On this the trucks overturned their cargos of ore, and the whole was covered with the waste charcoal from the forge fires. This was lighted, and the whole mass smouldered for four hours, until the stony parts of the ore had become partially pulverized. In this condition it was shoveled away into troughs, where two sets of heavy stampers operated upon it, like those of a gold quartz-crushing machine. By these stamps it is reduced to a sand-like condition. It is then washed free from impurities in water-troughs, fitted with separators shaped like sieves, which allow the heavy grains of the iron to sink into the water, but retain the sand and stones. This special job of working these separators is always given to lazy men, because they cannot shirk their work here. For if they do not remove the sand and pebbles from the frames, they become choked, and the pipes that feed them cannot work. In prisons there are many men who are afflicted with incurable laziness, and therefore there are not a few who have allowed their separators to become laden with the detritus of the ore. They are not severely punished, for the régime of Clinton is very mild, in fact I fear it is somewhat lax, and for aggravated cases of this kind, the only punishment is a sojourn in the black hole until repentence is felt and reform promised, when the culprit is immediately released.

The ore being now in grains like fine sand, is ready to be made into lumps or three hundred pound cakes. This is done in the forge, which contains twelve fires for this purpose, and two furnaces to prepare the lumps after they have been hammered into blooms for the rollers where they are made into bars. In the forge are seventy convicts who work in gangs of thirty-five for twelve hours each, the first gang working from noon to midnight, and the second from midnight to noon. Each fire is tended by a man who feeds it constantly with charcoal and shovels full of ore, clearing out the vents below, taking away the slag and cinder and giving the mass of glowing iron in the centrean occasional roll to make it circular in form. These gangs and the men who work in the rolling-mills attached to the nail-shops, the only manufacture of the place, take a real interest in their work, never neglect it, never slight it, but apparently take a pride in turning out good loups. Every three hours the loups are removed from the fires, placed on the anvil, and hammered by a little steam toy that weighs a ton and a half, and speedily bangs the circular mass into a square bar, which is divided in two by holding a cold chisel over it, and allowing the hammer to give one square blow; this cuts the bloom into two as if it was an apple instead of three hundred weight of iron. Immediately the half-blooms are stowed away in the furnaces to be heated. When at a white heat, they are given a preliminary rolling, and cut into slabs about a foot long. In the meantime the firemen make up their fires again, heap on their shovels of ore, and prepare fresh loups.

These operations are carried on all night, and yet the nail-makers have never enough iron to keep them fully employed. There are always some machines standing idle, which would not be the case if the ore were richer. As it is, some seventy-eight men labor here, and the prison turns out over forty thousand kegs of nails. These are made only in the daytime. The slabs turned out in the forge are brought to the upper rolling-mills, and there are changed into long ribbons of scarlet metal ten feet long. These are again cut into convenient lengths and carried red-hot to the nail-machine, where the men fix the glowing pieces into long poles that are fitted with tips something like pen-holders. Within the jaws of the machine is a knife that cuts, and a mold that forms the head of the nail. The operator holds his colossal pen to the ravenous jaws of the machine—gulp—the head is formed; he turns the iron with a twist of the wrist—gulp—another click of the machine, and the rest of the nail is formed and severed from the red iron, the perfect nail falling down a greedy little spout into a reservoir. This room is full of young boys, who make better nailers than men, from the superior suppleness of their wrists, and they are inclined to be mischievous and to spoil their work. But they have an excellent foreman, who is continually moving about with a pair of pincers, picking nails from the reservoir, and encouraging or reproving the makers.

The men who work in the forges at night-time seem to find a particular pleasure in it, and are less downcast than any prisoners I ever saw. I stayed in the forge for several hours to watch the proceedings, and noticed how alert and spry the men were. They walked upright about their work, glanced at one with straight eyes, and had the manly bearing which all observers notice about blacksmiths and workers in special departments of rolling-mills. I paid particular attention to one man who seemed to glory in his fire, and who was eternally working at it, putting on more coal or stirring it up. I spoke of it to the official who was with me, Mr. RICHARDSON. "Yes," he said, "that's so. The forgemen like their work, that's certain, and that man especially. His name is M———. He was an express messenger, and he robbed the company of $10,000. He belongs to one of the wealthiest and most aristocratic families of Troy." I pointed out another. "That man," he said, "won't stop here very long. His name is WARD MANNING, and he got three years for seduction. He was master of a small paper-box factory in Cohoes, and one of his hands, a pretty girl named SMITH, was his mistress for two years. At length, through the birth of a child, their connection could not be concealed, and the girl's father insisted on his marrying her. He refused, was tried for seduction, and found guilty. He was sentenced to imprisonment for three years, and his friends have petitioned for a new trial, which will probably set him at liberty. In the meantime he keeps a stiff upper lip and works like a man." By this time all the lumps had been transformed into slabs for the upper rolling-mill, and the men began to prepare their suppers.

All prisoners have a craving for roast or fried meat, and one of the privileges of the forge is that the men cook their own suppers. The prison butcher gives them the livers of the beeves he kills for salting, and when pigs are turned into pork, they get a generous share of the haslet. These delicacies they fry in pans of their own, frying over little charcoal fires about ten o'clock at night. When supper is cooked they sit in messes around the pans with their hunks of coarse bread, reveling in the savory food and dipping their sops into the rich gravy. I do not think they ever mutter any grace, but I do believe that the hearts of these unfortunate fellow-beings are expanded at these moments with a mute thankfulness that perhaps they do not comprehend. The little whispered chat that goes on is never heard by the guard, who is satisfied to know that the men have done their work faithfully, and are enjoying the little bit of sunlight that strays even into the winter of a convict's life. If prisons were classified, if wretches hardened in crime did not sit around the supper-fire poisoning the souls of young fellows, prisoners for the first time, what advantage a chaplain worth his salt could take of such moments, when the heart is softened by a gleam of happiness, and the feelings have been dignified by labor requiring the exercise of intelligence and strength! The more I see of prison life the more convinced I am of the absolute necessity of classifying crime. Every official who sentences a prisoner should make a record of the name and circumstances, and in the Police Department indexes should be kept of all the records within that district. At the trial of a prisoner it should be the duty of the District-Attorney to present his penal record. If he had never had any previous falling out with justice, he should, whatever his sentence, be sent to a place where other criminals like himself were lodged, guilty of but one offense. Then the reformatory character of such a prison as Clinton would have a fair chance, and hundreds of the most dangerous class of criminals would be turned into good citizens. For the habitual criminal solitary confinement should be the only punishment, as it is the only thing they dread. They prey upon society like wild beasts, and, like wild beasts, should be kept in cages. For the casual criminals, with extenuating circumstances to palliate their crime, a form of imprisonment might be devised which would encourage a desire for reform, while the sentence would vindicate the majesty of the law.

After thoroughly inspecting the iron-works and seeing the manufacture of the wooden kegs in which the nails are sent for sale, I endeavored to pick up a little information about the pecuniary standing of the prison. I soon convinced myself that this was thoroughly unsatisfactory. The convict costs very nearly three times at Clinton what his brother costs at Auburn. The monthly expenses of the former are $4 50; at Clinton they are $13 32. The cost of keeping the Clinton man from running away is the immense yearly sum of $98 05 per man, and there are now 515. Now Auburn, through the contract system, is nearly self-supporting, less so, every year, on account of the failing demand for prison labor. What the deficiency may be here I really have no means of knowing, for, to tell the truth, Mr. RHODES, the agent, has fairly avoided me, and I have not been able to see him. The management, as far as I can learn, is very ridiculous. They have more labor than they can employ remuneratively, and yet seventeen civilians are employed in the mines at night time because they are so short of iron. The nails are hoarded up until there are some 30,000 kegs, and then they are hurled broadcast on the market. There is a rumor that a Troy firm can get what nails it wants below the market rate and at long credits; and also that these are paid for in notes at long dates. This may be true or false, but there is no doubt that a rigid scrutiny of the accounts is very much needed. Whether the State can successfully be an iron manufacturer here, I am not prepared to say, but certainly not with a drunken Tammany politician as agent. There are but two ways in which the State can hope for fair play and fair returns. One is the contract system, which, though I do not particularly like it, has yet the merit of being the most remunerative form yet discovered; the other is to make the clerk Superintendent, and place the business part of the prison in the hands of a respectable iron firm, on fair conditions. At present, CLINTON is manufacturing iron, I suspect, at the price of gold, and some plausible excuse is always found in the refractory character of the men, or the poor quality of the ore, or the flooding of the mine. The authorities shrug their shoulders at the deficiency, and, as the *morale* of the men is unquestionably higher than elsewhere, they accept that, and are silent, if not satisfied. In the prison of the future where crime will be classified, it will be proved by experience that crimes against the person, the result of passion, can best be reformed by very violent labor. R. E. G.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

THE SEASON OF OPERA.

The fourth performance of "Mignon" at the Academy was witnessed by a very large audience last night. Among the assemblage was the Grand Duke ALEXIS who appeared in company with Mr. BIERSTADT, at 8½ o'clock, and was the guest of Mr. VON HOFFMAN during the remainder of the evening. Today, the last representation but one of "Mignon" is to take place, the final recital of the opera occurring on Monday. Wednesday, "La Traviata" will be sung for the last time this season, and on Friday, "Lucia" will have its farewell rehearsal. The possibility of hearing Mr. STRAKOSCH's new baritone during the present series of entertainments is certainly ill-defined. Signor BARTOLINI, whose arrival in New-York was mentioned a few days ago in these columns, is admirably qualified by his reputation to assume the position of *prima baritone di cartello* in Mr. STRAKOSCH's company. He comes warmly commented by French and English critics, whose opinions were expressed upon his personations in opera beside Mlle. ADELINA PATTI. His début in this City, whenever effected, will be made in "Il Trovatore." He will sing in "Hamlet" in the Spring.

THE SANTLEY MATINEE.

The Santley matinée takes place this morning at Steinway Hall. The selection of music is exceedingly attractive—Mr. SANTLEY will sing several new pieces, and Mr. W. H. CUMMINGS, a tenor of great and deserved reputation abroad, will also take part in the entertainment. The other performers are Mme. PATEY, Mr. PATEY, Miss EDITH WYNNE, and Mr. LINDSAY SLOPER. The concert will be one of rare excellence, and all who wish to spend an agreeable hour or two will do well to make their way to Steinway Hall.

CHARITABLE SUNDAY CONCERT.

A concert will be given to-morrow night at Steinway Hall by the Committee of Relief for the suffering Belgians at the North-west. Mlle. AIMEE, Messrs. JULIEN and EDGARD, of the Opera Bouffe Troupe, the MARTENS Family from the Olympic Theatre, and other artists have volunteered to interpret the programme, assisted by a grand orchestra under the direction of Mr. F. STREBINGER. The object of the concert cannot fail to commend itself to the charitable, and the names of the principal artists assure a fine performance. It is to be hoped that the enterprise will secure the success it so richly deserves.

First Assembly District Republican Association.

A special meeting of the First Assembly District (Tammany) Republican Association, was held last night. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the recent elections prove that the Democratic Party as organized and intrusted with the governmental control of our City and State, has been tried in the balance and found wanting, and recognizing the services of a portion of the Democratic Party, and acknowledging that the majority of the party are honest, but declaring their leaders corrupt. The resolutions express a hope that the union of the party with the German voters will be perfected, and concluded by advocating a reunion of the party, based on honorable and just principles, and advocating a reform by the Republican Party of the abuses of our City and State Governments.

Speeches were made by Gen. VAN BUREN, Hon. FREEMAN J. FITHIAN, Col. B. A. WILLIS and Gen. HENRY A. BARNUM.

Gen. BARNUM complained that the TIMES called him a Tammany Republican. He declared that he vindicated his Republicanism when SHERMAN gave his columns the word "forward" as they faced South, and asked, "where then was the TIMES?" And now the charge the TIMES brought against him was that he was a friend of HANK SMITH. [Laughter and applause.]

On the motion of Col. WILLIS three cheers were given for HANK; and on the motion of Dr. KENNEY, a vote of thanks was tendered the speakers, after which the meeting adjourned.

Senator O'Brien Declines the Colonelcy of the New Irish Regiment.

About 200 members of the newly-organized Eighty-eighth Regiment met at Masonic Hall last evening, Major D. P. CONYGHAM presiding. Reports were received from Capts. Croney, Muloney, Lynch, Flymar, Feeny, Feely, Scully, Murray and Flanagan as to the strength of their respective commands. A few remarks were made by Mr. HAMILTON WILLIAMS urging unity among Irishmen. Toward the close of the meeting Senator-elect JAMES O'BRIEN arrived and was received with great applause. He was accompanied by Judge MCCUNN and WM. C. BARRETT. He thanked the regiment for the honor they had shown him in tendering him the Colonelcy, but said his public duties would compel him to decline it, as they would require all his time. He promised to do all in his power to help the regiment. Judge MCCUNN and Mr. BARRETT made short addresses.

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JOHN C. CALHOUN made South Carolina sneeze by taking a pinch of Durno's Snuff.—*Advertisement.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

The DAILY TIMES of Sunday, Dec. 3, will contain the usual variety of interesting matter under the following heads:

EDITORIAL COMMENTS on the leading issues of the day.

ORIGINAL SKETCHES, giving interesting information on all sorts of subjects in an entertaining form.

THE LATEST HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS by telegraph and the mails.

LOCAL AFFAIRS, as reported by our staff of writers.

DRAMATIC SUMMARY OF THE WEEK, containing the newest gossip at home and abroad, and announcements of events.

SRIRIT OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS, giving the most salient points of the different religious papers in the United States.

CURRENT LITERATURE, collated from late Domestic and Foreign Serials.

MILITARY GOSSIP, affording considerable information of interest to our National Guard.

With a circulation of a character exceptionally valuable to advertisers, the Sunday edition is specially recommended to the notice of all desirous of reaching, for business purposes, the best classes of this and neighboring cities. The excessive popularity of our Sunday issue continues to maintain a steady ratio of increase.

To insure propper classification, advertisers are requested to send in their notices before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad, and for European subscribers.

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MARRIED.

HIGGIN—HOLMES.—On Tuesday, Nov. 28, at the residence of the bride's uncle, by Rev. E. H. Gillett, D. D., T. C. HIGGIN to ALIDA TOOKER HOLMES, all of this City. No cards.

MEETEER—MARSHALL.—On Thursday, Nov. 30, by Rev. Charles Backman, at the residence of the bride's parents, WILLIAM M. MEETEER to SARAH R., eldest daughter of Ebenezer S. Marshall, all of this City.

MIFFLIN—WIGHT.—On Wednesday, Nov. 29, by Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D. D., JAMES MIFFLIN, of Philadelphia, to LILY STURGIS, daughter of the late Edward Wight, of this City.

REID—STOUTENBOROUGH.—On Tuesday, Nov. 28, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Right Rev. Bishop Talbot, of Indiana, assisted by Rev. Chas. Hall, D. D., Mr. A. R. REID, of Indianapolis, to Miss LILLIE, daughter of Wm. Stoutenborough, of Brooklyn, Long Island.

ROBINSON—MILLER.—In Albany, Nov. 29, by Rev. Dr. Clark, at the residence of the bride's mother, WILLIAM G. ROBINSON, of New-York, to CAROLINE D., daughter of the late Rev. William A. Miller, of Albany.

DIED.

BOARDMAN.—On Friday, Dec. 1, FREDERICK WEBSTER, son of E. Henry and Sarah E. Boardman, and grandson of Geo. B. Mead, Esq., aged 1 year and 23 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 435 Hamilton-st., Brooklyn, Sunday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

BROOKS.—At Newport, R. I., on Thursday, Nov. 30, FRANCES DEBOW, wife of Sidney Brooks, Esq.

COLES.—At Hempstead, Long Island, on the evening of the 30th of November, JACOB COLES, of apoplexy, aged 76 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, Dec. 4, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Presbyterian Church, in the village of Hempstead, without further notice.

COLES.—On Wednesday, Nov. 29, at 1½ o'clock P. M., KATE, daughter of Albert and the late Catherine Ann Coles, aged 22 years.

The funeral services will take place at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, East Chester, on Saturday, Dec. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Mount Vernon depot on the arrival of the 11¼ A. M. New-Haven train from 27th-st. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. Persons will be in time to take the 2¼ P. M. train back to the City.

CROMWELL.—At Highland Mills, Orange County, N. Y., on Fifth day morning, 30th, ELIZABETH L., wife of Joshua T. Cromwell, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Seventh day, (Twelfth month, 2d,) at 12½ o'clock. Carriages will meet the Erie Railway train, leaving New-York at 9½ A. M., at Cromwell's Station.

HEBBARD.—On Friday, Dec. 1, ANNIE OCTAVIA VANDERPOEL, wife of Harry C. Hebbard and second daughter of Dr. Edward Vanderpoel.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

JOHNSON.—On Friday, Dec. 1, 1871, JOSIAH JOHNSON, New-York and Sandy Hook pilot, aged 77 years.

The relatives and friends of the family and the New-York and Sandy Hook pilots are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 92 Nassau-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MULFORD.—At Staatsburg, Dec. 1, DAVID H. MULFORD, in the 50th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his mother, at Staatsburg, N. Y., on Monday, Dec. 4, at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment. Train leaves on Hudson River Railroad, Grand Central Depot, at 8 A. M.

McDONOUGH.—On Thursday, Nov. 30, at Montclair, N. J., Capt. CHARLES S. McDONOUGH, United States Navy, son of the late Commodore McDonough.

McVICKAR.—Yesterday morning, Dec. 1, at her late residence, No. 130 East 17th-st., CHARLOTTE, wife of Dr. J. A. McVickar, and daughter of the late William Neilson.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

PATON.—At Orange, N. J., Nov. 30, of scarlet fever, HENRIETTA B., youngest child of Robert L. S. and Henrietta B. Paton, aged 4 years.

RUNK.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 29th ult., WILLIAM RUNK, aged 57 years, of the firm of Runk & Odell, of this City, son of Hon. John Runk, of Lambertsville, N. J.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, Dec. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 73 Lefferts-place.

SAYRES.—At Jamaica, Long Island, Nov. 29 inst., after a brief illness, MARY REGINA, second daughter of Gilbert and Anna L. Sayres, aged 18 years.

Funeral on Saturday next at 1 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her parents, and at 1½ P. M. at Grace Church, Jamaica, Long Island. Friends are invited without further notice.

STONE.—At Paris, on Nov. 11, LEWIS BRIDGE STONE, son of the late J. Cameron Stone and grandson of the late Lewis K. Bridge.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from Calvary Church on Saturday afternoon at 3½ o'clock, without further notice.

THOMPSON.—On Wednesday, Nov. 29, after a short illness, MARGARET A., daughter of the late Capt. Alexander Thompson, United States Army.

Funeral services at her late residence, West Point, N. Y., at 1½ o'clock today.

WALKER.—Dec. 1, at her late residence, No. 478 Greenwich-st., CHRISTINA A., wife of Robert Walker, in the 79th year of her age.

The funeral will take place Monday, Dec. 4, at 1 P. M., from the residence of her son, David, No. 18 Macdougal-st.

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PANEL OF FIFTY GRAND JURORS.

GENERAL SESSIONS,
Oct. 2, 1871.
Filed in open Court Oct. 2, 1871.

CLERK'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.: Panel of fifty Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions, to be held at New Court-house, in said City, on the 2d day of October, 1871, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, drawn by the Clerk of the said City and County on the 11th day of September, 1871, in the presence and with the assistance of the undersigned attending officers duly notified for that purpose:

SHERIFF'S RETURN.

Exc'd, S.—Brown, Isaac H., 111 East 11th-st.
Exc'd, S.—Bond, Thomas, 122 Broadway and 129 West 22d-st.
W. S.—Bliss, William M., President, 29 West 21th-st. and 348 Broadway.
Exc'd, S.—Budlong, Alfred N., lumber, 550 and 449 West 22d-st.
Exc'd, W. S.—Bonsall, R. W. S., broker, 481 Canal-st.
S.—Bogert, Ralph, trunks, 339 Hudson and 90 Charlton-st.
S.—Bixby, Francis M., merchant, 409 Greenwich-st and 500 5th-av.
W. S.—Dobbs, Edwin, carpenter, 128 West 33d-st. and 452 3d av.
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S.—Fleiss, William M., 47 Broadway and 125 East 24th-st.
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S.—Gurney, Benjamin, photographer, 108 5 h-av.
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Exc'd, W. S.—Harmon, Philip C., brewer, 171 Broadway and 108 East 17th-st.
S.—Hartley, Marcellus, guns, 17 West 30th-st. and 19 Maiden-lane.
W. S.—Haswell, Charles H., 162 West 45th-st. and 8 Bowling-green.
S.—Heather, Richard, coal, 130 West 32d-st. and 111 Broadway.
W. S.—Heath, Eugene A., Treasurer, 350 West 19th and 44 Murray sts.
S.—Harbeck, William H., mechanic, 81 Beaver-st.
S.—Haskell, Judson, grocer, 189 East 86th and 111 East 85th st.
S.—Haskin, William H., jeweler, 272 and 259 4th-av. and 117 East 29th-st.
S.—Hatfield, Amos F., President, 53 West 50th-st. and 167 Broadway.
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S.—Habirshaw, Frederick, merchant, 113 Maiden-lane and 6 West 48th-st.
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S.—Jackson, Eugene J., 60 Exchange-place and 138 East 35th-st.
S.—Jackson, Hugh, grocer, 182 5th-av. and 13 West 27th-st.
S.—Jones, Jay Jarvis, 26 John and 226 West 15th-st.
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All of which is hereby certified.
HENRY A. GUMBLETON,
Deputy Clerk of the City and County of New-York.
JOEL O. STEVENS,
Under Sheriff.
GEORGE G. BARNARD,
Judge, Supreme Court.

The manner of summoning the persons named in the foregoing list appears in the margin opposite to each name, the letter S. meaning personally notified; the letters W. S. meaning a written notice, left with a person of proper age, at the place set forth in said list as the residence of the juror; and the letters N. F. meaning not found.
M. T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.

Of the foregoing list the following only appeared and were sworn Oct. 16:

GEORGE J. FORREST, Foreman.

Ralph Bogert,	William H. Haskin,
Francis M. Bixby,	Frederick Habirshaw,
Edwin Dobbs,	Eugene J. Jackson,
David Forcheimer,	Daniel H. Jones,
Charles E. Hartshorne,	George Kuster,
Marcellus Hartley,	Isaac J. Oliver,
Charles H. Haswell,	Daniel O'Conor,
Richard Heather,	D. W. O'Hallaran,
William H. Harbeck,	Zachariah Oppenheim,
Judson Haskell,	William Palen,
Charles G. Rosenberg.	

William M. Fleiss, (excused by Court after 19th October.)

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE, Nov. 17, 1871.

I certify that the above are the names of the Grand Jurors impaneled and sworn at the October Term, 1871, of said Court.
HENRY VANDERVOORT, Clerk.

GRAND JURY ROOM, NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1871.
Hon. John K. Hackett, Recorder:

The Grand Inquest in and for the City and County of New-York having carefully examined the complaint preferred against A. Oakey Hall, Mayor of this City, and the evidence submitted not sustaining the charge, it has by a vote nearly unanimous dismissed the charge; but in the evidence submitted, the Grand Inquest find that A. Oakey Hall has been careless and negligent in the discharge of his duties, in affixing his signature to warrants without giving the vouchers that consideration which the public interests demanded.

Further, The Grand Inquest has ordered that the presentment be published, and that the record of the testimony taken be also published, and in pamphlet form. GEORGE J. FORREST, Foreman.

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POLITICAL.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of the above association will be held at headquarters No. 17 Stuyvesant-st., on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of taking action on the amendment to the constitution.
ROBERT B. BOYD, President.
T. W. ROBERTSON, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet at Headquarters, No. 107 East 28th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, 1871, at 8 o'clock.
Executive Committee will meet at 7 o'clock.
A. P. MAN, President.
O. P. C. BILLINGS, Secretary.

HOSTILE INDIANS.

The Apaches Ordered to Their Reservations at Once.

Vigorous and Active Operations to be Kept Up Until They Submit—Gen. Sheridan's Order and Gen. Schofield's Proclamation.

The following order has been issued by Gen. SHERIDAN, relative to the Apache Indians under his jurisdiction:

HEAD-QUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI, CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 20, 1871.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 8.—To carry out the wishes of the Secretary of the Interior, and instructions of the Secretary of War relating to the southern and other roving bands of Apache Indians, the following is ordered:

1. The Valley of the Tulorosa, in Mexico, beginning at the headwaters of this river and its tributaries in the mountains, and extending down the Tulorosa ten miles each side for a distance of thirty miles, is declared and hereby announced to be an Indian reservation, for the sole use of the southern and other roving bands of Apache Indians, now in or who may hereafter come into New-Mexico, their agents and other officers, and such officers and employes of the military service as may be designated by competent military authority.

2. The Indians at the Canada Alamosa Agency, and all roving Apaches now in New-Mexico, are hereby commanded to go immediately to the Tulorosa Reservation, remain there and preserve peaceable relations with the Government, the white people, and with each other. They are notified that they will not be permitted to place their old men, women and children on the reservation, and send their young men and braves on the war-path. As long as the Indians remain on the reservation, and conduct themselves peaceably, they will be fully protected and provided for by the Government; if they fail to go upon the reservation in due time after having been informed of this order, or leave it after having once gone there, they will become subjects of suspicion—liable to attack as hostile. The terms and conditions of this order will be applied to all Apaches who may hereafter go into New-Mexico.

3. All concerned are hereby notified that the Government is determined, if possible, to preserve peace between the whites and Indians, and to allow neither to depredate or trespass on the other, and it is the command of the President that the Indians be protected on their reservation, and under no pretense shall their reservation be trespassed upon, nor shall it be invaded except under the leadership of the commanding officer having charge of them.

4. The troops will co-operate with and aid the Indian Bureau to the full extent of their ability in transferring Indians to the Tulorosa Reservation. A military post will be established as soon as practicable, and full protection given to the Indians who remain peaceably on the reservation. If, from want of supplies, the Indian Bureau shall at any time be unable to provide for the Indians on the reservation, such issues will be made from the army supplies as may be necessary for the support of all the Indians who act in good faith.

5. The Commanding-General Department of the Missouri is charged with executing this order, and with issuing such further instructions as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes indicated. He will have the various bands of roving Apaches in New-Mexico, or who may hereafter come there, informed as soon as practicable of the requirements herein set forth, and at the earliest convenient season will fix more specifically the boundaries of their reservation.

6. After general notice to Indians and whites of the policy above defined, the Department Commander may feel assured that whatever measures of severity he may adopt to reduce these Apaches to a peaceful and subordinate condition, will be approved by the War Department and the President.

By command of Lieut.-Gen. SHERIDAN.
Official: JAMES B. FRY, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The following order has been issued from the head-quarters of the Military Division of the Pacific:

In accordance with authority and orders received from the War Department, the following instructions are given for the government of Indians subject to military control in the Territory of Arizona:

All roving bands of Indians for which Reservations have been set apart by the Indian commissioner, under the authority of the President of the United States, will be required to go at once upon their Reservations, and not to leave them again upon any pretext whatever. So long as they remain upon their Reservations in due subordination to the Government, they will be fully protected and provided for; otherwise they will be regarded as hostile, and punished accordingly. The Reservations heretofore set apart will be publicly declared in General Orders from Head-quarters from the Department of Arizona, and an officer of the army will be designated by the Department Commander to act as Indian Agent for each reservation.

All male Indians (old enough to go upon the war-path) will be enrolled, and their names will be recorded in a book kept for that purpose, with a full and accurate descriptive list of each person. Each Indian will be furnished with a copy of his descriptive list, and will be required to carry it always with him. The numbers of women and children belonging to each head of family will also be recorded opposite his name in the descriptive book. The presence on the Reservation of every male adult will be verified once a day, or oftener, if found necessary, to prevent the possibility of any leaving the reservation and returning without the knowledge of the officer in charge. Care will be taken to inform the Indians that this precaution is intended to insure the protection of the innocent and punishment of the guilty, and that it is to their interest to assist in the detection of guilty individuals, so that the whole tribe may not suffer for the crimes of a few. And as far as possible the Indians will be held responsible only for their own individual acts. Punishment will not be inflicted upon a tribe for the acts of individuals, unless they are guilty of complicity with the criminals by harboring them or otherwise. But when any enrolled Indian is found absent from his Reservation without permission, all his family will be arrested and kept in close custody until he has been captured and punished according to his deserts.

Every Indian found off his Reservation without permission, after a time to be fixed by the Department Commander, will be regarded and treated as hostile, and any Indian who shall so leave his Reservation shall be presumed to have done so for hostile purposes, and upon his return to the reservation shall be arrested and punished accordingly. No Indian will be given permission to leave his Reservation, except upon such conditions as the Department Commander may prescribe.

No persons, excepting those in the United States service, will be allowed upon any Indian Reservation without the permission of the officer in charge. Citizens desiring to enter or cross a Reservation for any legitimate purpose will, when it is deemed practicable and proper, be permitted to do so, but will always be escorted by a sufficient detachment of troops to prevent any collision with the Indians. The ration for issue to adult Indians will consist of one pound of meat and one pound of breadstuffs, two quarts of salt to each one hundred rations, and four pounds of soap to a hundred rations once a week. Rations in half of the above proportions will be issued to children under twelve years of age. Beef will be issued on the hoof. An officer will always be present to witness and direct the slaughtering of beef, and the distribution of food among the separate bands and families, and will certify to the commanding officer that it is fairly done. The utmost care will be taken to see that rations are issued only for the number of Indians actually present, and that no opportunity is afforded for the barter of provisions for arms, ammunition, whisky, or anything whatever. Active operations will be kept up against the hostile Apaches of Arizona, and pressed with all practicable vigor until they submit to the authority of the Government, cease from hostilities and remain upon their Reservations. After a reasonable time has been given for all the Apaches to avail themselves of the liberal terms offered by the Government, the Department Commander will, in his discretion, make use of the friendly Indians to hunt out and destroy those who remain obstinately hostile. Full authority is conferred upon the Department Commander to adopt such measures as may be necessary to carry out these instructions, and to give full effect to the policy of the Government.

By order of Major-Gen. SCHOFIELD.
J. C. KELTON, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gov. Safford's Letter Denouncing Mr. Colyer's Plans and Action—A Thorough Review of the Question from the White Settler's Standpoint.

TUCSON, Arizona Territory, Nov. 9, 1871.

To the Editors of the San Francisco Alta:

The question of what policy is necessary to be pursued to obtain a permanent peace with the Apache Indians being one that most deeply concerns the people of this Territory, and is also discussed by the Press and people of the whole country, it has impressed me with a sense of duty to give to the public such views as I entertain upon the subject, gathered from years of experience and observation among these Indians. During the past two years I have traveled over the larger portion of Arizona, and have had conversations with these Indians whenever and wherever I could come in contact with them. I have been impressed from the commencement with a desire to have peace given this unhappy Territory, with the least possible bloodshed, and whenever Indians have gone to military posts professing friendship, it has been my earnest desire that they would act in good faith, and that the Government would feed and protect them as long as they did so conduct themselves. A year ago last May I visited the Apaches being fed at Camps Goodwin and Apache. Their Chiefs expressed a desire for peace, and I hoped their professions were sincere, but I soon found that there was not a stage or train taken, or a farming settlement attacked, or a herd captured, without more or less of these Indians being engaged in the depredation, and as soon as their nefarious work was done, would return again to their posts for rest, food and protection. I found such to have been the result of all similar attempts which have or had been made to settle the Apache question upon terms of humanity. Instead of resulting in peace to the country and security to the citizens, the more Indians fed and protected at posts the greater has been the destruction of life and property; and after remaining for a time at posts, they have in every instance, save one, left without any pretended excuse and engaged in open war. Such has been our experience with the Apache Indians, and such has been the experience of the Catholic Fathers who for over a century have repeatedly extended to them the olive branch of peace, and have invariably been rewarded by treachery and fiendish outrage.

HOW TO SECURE PEACE.

Taking this outlook of the situation, the question arises: What should be done, or what can be done, to bring about a permanent settlement of the question in the most humane and speediest manner? If there are those among the Apaches who honestly and earnestly desire peace, humanity and policy dictates that they should be protected and fed. But the whole history of the race is so thoroughly interlarded with accounts of their treachery, that to give protection to this class of Indians, and at the same time prevent the evil-disposed from mixing with them and engaging in murder and robbery, renders it a most difficult problem to solve. To this point every friend of peace should direct his most earnest consideration, and if possible suggest some plan by which the friendly disposed may be sustained, and the citizens protected from outrages committed by the treacherous and hostile ones. It should be the duty of the citizen and every department of the Government having any part in its settlement, to consult and co-operate together in bringing about the desired result; and the subject should be approached with candor, free of bias and prejudice for or against either race. The question should be looked squarely in the face, and dealt with practically, and each and every one should strive to aid by counsel, experience, or in any possible manner to accomplish the good work. The robbed and plundered citizens of this Territory are sick and tired of war, and earnestly desire that the flow of blood shall stop. They are anxious to co-operate with any one who will practically adopt measures leading to this result.

GEN. CROOK'S POLICY.

They hailed with joy the appointment of Gen. CROOK to command this Department, because they believed the uniform success that had attended all his previous management with hostile Indians would in a short time give them a lasting peace. After assuming command, he went among the Apaches and said to them, "You can have peace upon the terms of becoming our faithful allies; you shall not harbor, or give aid and comfort to our enemies, and you must aid every way within your power to capture or subdue those who are making war upon us." These terms were not harsh, and they insured for the first time in managing them, good faith on their part, and the people fully appreciated that a man equal to the task had been sent by the President to deal with the Apaches. The first trial of this policy was rewarded by MIGUEL saying to the General, "I and my branch of the tribe accept the terms, and to show you I am in good faith, I will send my young men to fight with you," and the General accepted forty-four of his men, and enlisted twenty-five for field duty, and the remainder as reserves. There was no mistaking the fact that these Indians meant what they said, and today there is not a citizen of Arizona who is not earnestly desirous that these Indians shall be protected and cared for as any friend of the Indian can be anywhere. This faithful alliance to our cause was the severest blow the Apaches ever received; it at once made them suspicious of each other; they did not know what band would go over to our side next, and had Gen. CROOK gone on with his plans, it would have been but a few months before the entire tribes would have sued for peace upon terms that would have insured the safety of the lives and property of the citizens of this Territory.

MR. COLYER'S "PEACE."

Any other kind of a peace is a monstrous crime against this people and a swindle upon the Government and the whole people who are taxed to feed and clothe them. This brings me down to the consideration of the Indian question as it now exists. Shortly after Gen. CROOK had made a faithful ally of MIGUEL and his branch of the tribe, Rev. VINCENT COLYER arrived at Camp Apache, in Arizona, with delegated powers to make peace with the Apaches. He at once, as reported by telegraph from Los Angeles, Oct. 13, revoked the order of Gen. CROOK arming Indians to fight against Indians, and with presents and promises brought in a large number of those who had only a few months before left their post, where they had been well fed, without the least provocation, killing the herder and taking with them a band of cattle. They had during many previous months been fed at this post, and had constantly committed outrages on the highways and in the settlements. They came in unrepentant, and without any guarantees or guards to secure their good behavior, and were received without a rebuke for their last treachery, or a reason to believe they would not pursue precisely the same course in the future as they had in the past, viz., spend their pastime murdering the citizens, and when there ceases to be variety enough in this kind of sport make open war. They declare eternal vengeance against poor MIGUEL and his faithful supporters, and the latter are in daily and hourly fear of their lives, because they were true to their promises and faithful to the white. At Grant the same course was pursued, notwithstanding that there is an abundance of evidence that these Indians, while before fed at Grant, constantly engaged in the murder and robbery of citizens. The recent United States Grand Jury report that such were the facts as proven before that body by undoubted testimony, and every day the evidence accumulates that they are still engaged in the same infamous work. Now let us see what has been the practical result of the peace Mr. COLYER says he has made. Peace should mean cessation of hostilities on the part of both belligerents, and this is true so far as the whites are concerned; but have the Indians stopped the work of robbery and murders?

MURDERS SINCE COLYER'S PEACE.

Let us examine the facts and see what they have done since Mr. COLYER made the so-called peace. Since that time the following depredations have come under my observation. There are probably many others in fact. I only pretend to give those committed in Southern Arizona:

Sept. 13—TIBURCIO SOTELLO, mail-rider between Tucson and Altar, was killed by Apaches three miles west of San Xavier, and his horse and equipments captured and taken direct to Camp Grant, and since partly recovered from that post.

Sept. 15—A Mexican herder, name unknown, killed by Indians near Tucson.

Sept. 22.—Indians stole twenty head of stock from near Tucson, and were pursued in the direction and within twenty miles of Camp Grant, and the stock recaptured by Lieut. CHARLES DENDIRE.

Sept. 22.—A party of prospectors and twenty soldiers were fired upon about twelve miles north of Camp Grant, on the Colyer Reservation established before the occurrence.

Oct. 1.—The United States mail-carrier between Wickenberg and Phœnix, was fired at, but escaped.

Oct. 2.—Two men were attacked between Cienega and San Pedro stations.

Oct. 6.—N. M. RODGERS and a Mexican were chased through the Dragoon Pass by Indians.

Oct. 9.—The United States Military Express between Tucson and Camp Crittenden, was fired upon, but escaped by flight to the post.

Oct. 12.—Mr. GATES and a soldier, hunting near Cienega, were attacked, and a number of shots were exchanged with a large band of Indians, but they escaped to the station.

Oct. 20.—Indians attacked San Simon Station and killed RICHARD BARNES and badly wounded R. M. GILBERT and burned the station.

Oct. 24.—Capt. RUSSELL, Third United States Cavalry, and twenty-five men, were attacked in the Chiricahue Mountains by COCHISE, in command of a large body of Indians. In the fight that ensued R. M. WHITNEY was killed and a soldier wounded, perhaps mortally.

Three head of beef cattle were stolen by Indians at Camp Apache in October, (day unknown to me.) Mr. F. L. AUSTIN, Post Trader at Camp Grant, reports that the Indians there have stolen from his corn-field, which is on COLYER'S Reservation, upward of 30,000 pounds of corn.

These depredations have been committed at a season of the year when they are usually most quiet and commit the fewest outrages. It is often the case that during several of the Fall and Winter months they commit comparatively few depredations. I ask, in view of the foregoing, whether this is the kind of peace the taxpayers of the United States have a right to expect, after paying for feeding and clothing many hundreds of these Indians, and after paying millions annually to keep an army in the field, bound hand and foot, playing second fiddle to a policy that protects the savages and turns our own people over to the knife and tomahawk? With this state of facts, will any American heart wonder that a wail of woe and disappointment goes forth from this suffering people?

MR. COLYER DODGING THE WHITES.

Mr. COLYER passed mostly through the uninhabited portions of the Territory, and did not seek, and evidently did not desire to, gather information, except upon the Indian side of the question. He seemed to ignore the fact that the people of this Territory were citizens of the United States and had struggled in poverty many long years to hold possession of the country; and he probably does not know and perhaps does not care that nearly every house in the Territory is a house of mourning for some loved one whom these savages have murdered, and in some cases tortured, and that a large majority of those who survive are in rags and poverty in consequence of robberies that have been inflicted on them. I should have been glad to have met him and pleaded with him, in the light of all former experiences, to not again place the poor, suffering settlers of this Territory under the heel of the savage Apache, which Gen. CROOK had just commenced to raise; but he treated with silent contempt every overture of friendly co-operation extended by both officials and citizens, and, in a hasty trip through Arizona, arrogated to himself more knowledge on the Apache question than all those who have made it a study during the past twenty years by practical observation and experience. He now reports that he has made a peace, and that everything is lovely, with this record staring us in the face. If he were compelled to drink a portion of the hemlock he is pressing to our lips, and then did not complain, I would at least give him credit for sincerity. The truth is he has made no peace. He has bribed a few hundred unrepentant Indians to come once in five days to certain posts and draw rations and clothes, and then go away unrestrained. During the following five days they can depredate as much as they please, and if they succeed in encircling their belts with white scalps during the time, the great father's food and raiment is given just the same. If it has been impossible for them to complete their raid upon the settlements between the ration days, then all the inconvenience they will suffer will be to wait until the next ration day. It may be thought that this is overdrawn, but if any are incredulous, all they will have to do to be assured, will be to write to Capt. FRANK STANWOOD, now in command of Camp Grant. No one is deserving any good credit for making this kind of a peace. The wickedest man in New-York, armed and supplied as Mr. COLYER was, could have done as well as he. There is not a citizen of Arizona who cannot bribe his way through the country, if the Government will provide him with the same facilities Mr. COLYER was provided with; but, unfortunately, we neither have money nor goods, nor can we be provided with ample escorts, and when we travel we are compelled to do so at the peril of our lives. It is evident to the people of Arizona from sad, practical every-day experience, that there is no peace, and it must be apparent to every thinking mind that the Colyer policy will never lead to peace. And now let us examine for a moment the policy adopted by Gen. CROOK. He proposed to arm Indians against Indians, not for the purpose of torture or brutality, but simply to receive the assistance of those who professed friendship to compel those at war to lay down their arms.

IMPORTANCE OF INDIAN ALLIES.

It may be said that the United States Government is strong enough to conquer Indians without receiving aid. That may all be so, but it has tried for many years to conquer the Apaches, and is apparently as far from it today as ever. It is not in the numbers or fighting forces that makes their co-operation so valuable, but it is in the fact that they are familiar with every foot of the country, the habits, haunts, signs and signals of the Indians; and with this knowledge used on our side, hostile Indians cannot escape our soldiers; and this assistance we cannot get from any source except from the Apaches. When President LINCOLN issued a proclamation among the negroes, there was much opposition to it, but the voice of the American people said that the lives of negro soldiers were no more precious than those of white ones, and it was done; and I believe the same voice, if appealed to on this question, would say Gen. CROOK was right—let it be so done. In addition to the services the Indians would render, nothing will so soon demoralize and break down those at war, for they at once would become suspicious of each other, and as soon as the back-bone was broken the entire race would hurry in and be willing to accept any terms offered. I would then treat them with all the kindness and humanity possible, having in view such control over them as to prevent future outbreaks. This could be done by taking them out of the country or by placing them on small Reservations in the country, properly guarded, and compelling them to report daily. But if it becomes necessary to rent rooms at a first-class hotel, and board them therein, it can be demonstrated that it would be far cheaper (to say nothing of the lives that would be saved) than to pursue the Colyer policy. I have examined the mineral resources of Arizona very carefully, and I believe I hazard nothing when I say that with security for life and property for five years we would export annually $20,000,000 of gold and silver. Then why not give a practical man like Gen. CROOK the settlement of this question? He has never failed before, and says he was never more confident than now that be can in a brief period succeed here. If allowed to do the work it will result in saving the lives of both Indians and whites, for the sooner the war is finally ended the sooner blood will cease to flow. It will also save the expenditure of millions of money and allow the resources of the Territory to be developed and add to the metallic currency of the country many millions annually.

A. P. K. SAFFORD.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 1.

By Judge Brady.

Elizabeth McDonald Jaudon *vs.* Frank Jaudon; report of referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted; custody of the children awarded to plaintiff.

William Bruckman *vs.* Ida Bruckman; report of referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted; custody of children awarded to plaintiff.

R. L. Shaw *vs.* Sarah Coburn et al.; order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 1.

By Judge Spencer.

Thomas D. Winchester *vs.* H. E. Smith; order appointing receiver.

Patrick Sullivan *vs.* Daniel H. Jones; case dismissed.

Richard G. Radway *vs.* Edward H. Hanford; order of discontinuance.

Michael McDermott *vs.* Robert W. Warden; order granted.

Abraham Harris *vs.* Charles B. Bergerman; order granted.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

Benoni B. Barker *vs.* James O'Brien; case settled with amendments.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 1.

By Judge Loew.

Spielman *vs.* Dingee; motion denied, without costs.

The Andes Insurance Company *vs.* Loehr; motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

Hill *vs.* Ross; motion granted.

In the matter of John N. Johnson; application granted.

Berian *vs.* Emmons; see memorandum.

Another Murder Mystery.

Saturday last the body of an unknown woman, who was apparently about fifty years of age, and a native of Ireland, was found in the North River, off the foot of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, and was taken to the Morgue. Although the body has since been publicly exposed, and the fact of its discovery widely published, no one has yet appeared to identify. It did not, however, until yesterday attract any special attention from the authorities, as it was supposed to be a case of accidental drowning or of suicide, such as are constantly occurring. There were indeed several marks of external violence, but nothing more than are found on the majority of the many bodies found in the rivers about the City, and they were believed to be due to the body being washed against piers or other obstructions in the river.

Yesterday, however, Dr. JOHN BEACH made a post-mortem examination of the body, with the result of showing that death had been caused by congestion of the brain. He believed the woman had been outrageously beaten and had been thrown into the river after. She died from the effects of this violence. There was no evidence in the state of the internal organs that deceased had been of intemperate habits, and this fact strengthens the belief that she was foully murdered. Every effort is being made by Coroner HERRMAN to unravel the mystery which surrounds the case, but as yet without any success. As the identification of the body must be the starting point of a successful investigation, and this now seems unlikely, but little hope is entertained that the assassin will be discovered.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The Exchange was well attended yesterday, Dec 1. The principal matter of interest was the foreclosure sale of three first-class brown-stone four-story and basement houses, situate on the west side of Madison-avenue, 25.5 feet north of Forty-third-street. The sale was held by Messrs. MATHEWSON & SON, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of THOMAS H. LANDON, Esq., referee. The bidding was spirited and lively for a time, but subsided before the full value of the property was reached. Each house and lot was put up separately, and the mortgages and other liens with interest amounted to about $44,000 against each, and they were sold for the prices which will be found in the details given below.

Mr. JOSEPH MCGUIRE also sold, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of JAMES H. COLEMAN, referee, the brick factory and plot situate on the south side of Fifty-fifth-street, 325 feet west of Tenth-avenue. This property was actively competed for by bidding, and was finally sold for $18,100. The price was considered very low.

Exchange Sales, Dec. 1, 1871.

By J. Mathewson & Son.

4-story and basement b. s. h. and l., 25x55x95, w. s. Madison-av., 25.5 ft. n. of 3d-st., to David Pearsall........$42,800
4-story and basement b. s. h. and l., 25x55x95, w. s. Madison-av., adjoining above, to J. E. Ward 46,000
4-story and basement b. s. h. and l., 25x55x95, w. s. Madison-av., adjoining above, to Matthew Burns........45,000

By Joseph McGuire.

Factory, brick, and plot, 75x100.5, s. s. 55th-st., 325 ft. w. of 10th-av., to Charles A. Davidson...$18,800

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE BROWN-STONE store and house, (containing twenty rooms,) in 6th-av., (Reservoir-square,) rented to a good tenant.

Also,

lease hold and valuable estate, (Rutgers' lease,) No. 3 Canal-st., 25x120, extending to Division-st., and including Nos. 167 and 167½.

Also,

a country-seat at Jamaica, Long Island, known as the Gunther estate; one of the finest country-seats on Long Island; ten acres of land; large mansion and out-buildings.

Also,

four-story brown-stone English basement house, 20x65x100, in 37th-st., near 5th-av., elegantly furnished, with or without furniture.

Apply to the owner, No. 42 West 37th-st.

AT A GREAT BARGAIN—A PERFECT palace on 5th-av., above 46th-st.; one of the largest, most substantially-built, elegant and tastefully-finished private residences in New-York; immediate possession. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

WILL TRADE—A NEW, SUPERIOR full-front high-stoop brown-stone house, above 44th-st., near 5th-av., for well-located lots; an elegant house, all hard-wood. HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

$21.000.—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, cheap for cash, No. 146 East 56th-st., superior block and a new stone house 20 by 50 by 100; fine house; easy terms.
HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

$40.000.—FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP stone house, 32d-st., 5th-av. and Broadway, 23x60x100; well worthy of attention.
HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

$36.000.—29TH-ST, NEAR BROADway, full front and a good house, well suited for business purposes, and cheap.
HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A SPLENDID NEW TWO-STORY French-roof house, 34x38, 11 rooms, all modern improvements, very handsomely built, location unsurpassed, five minutes' walk from the depot; lot, 50x165; price $12,000, cash $2,000, balance on terms to suit purchaser. HARRISON & BOORMAN, No. 81 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ELIZABETH, N. J.—TWO NEW two-story French-roof frame houses, lot 30x125, nine rooms each, with all modern improvements, $6.500 each; will take $1,000 every year until paid for; street sewered and paved; all assessments paid; fine location; three minutes from the depot. HARRISON & BOORMAN, No 81 Cedar-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

GOSHEN FARM FOR SALE—55 ACRES; stock, crops, utensils, possession. Terms easy.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—A FIRST-CLASS residence, complete in every department, to let for the Winter, or longer if desired; rent reasonable. Address Post-office Box No. 103, Station A.

TO LET—PLEASANT COTTAGE, SEVEN rooms, on two lots, north side 83d-st., between Broadway and 10th-av.; rent low.
C. G. MITCHELL, No. 92 Broadway.

TO LET—NO. 462 BROOME-ST., NEAR MERcer. Apply to H. C. PEDDER, Arnold, Constable & Co.'s, No. 309 Canal-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—THE FRONT OFFICES ON THIRD floor No. 207 Broadway, south-west corner Fulton-st.; immediate possession. Also, from 1st May, the front office, second floor, now occupied by the North-western Mutual Life Insurance Company. Apply at No. 160 Fulton-st., Room No. 10, or to the janitor, from 12 to 2.

FINE DOUBLE FIREPROOF STORE on Washington-st., near Canal, to let or lease, in superior order; very low rent; possession at once. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

NOTICE TO INSURANCE COMPANIES.—Offices and whole buildings to rent on Broadway, between Murray and Wall sts.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FINE LOFTS, 50X100, WITH STEAM-power, to let, together or separate; good light. Apply at Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A SMALL three-story brown-stone or brick house, either in the upper part of the City or in a desirable location in Harlem. Address, giving location and lowest price, all cash, H. M., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

PROPERTY WANTED.—A SMALL three-story brown-stone or brick house, with all improvements, in good location on east side. Price from $12,000 to $14,000. Address HOUSE, No. 224 East 32d-st., stating particulars.

WANTED—AN EIGHTEEN OR TWENTY foot lot, suitable for a private residence, near Madison-av. and below 50th-st. Address, stating situation and terms, A. W. C., Box 2,011 New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

360 PROSPECT PARK LOTS ON Coney Island Road, Prospect, Gravesend and Greenwood avs., the estate of Thomas Murphy, deceased, situate in the Town of Flatbush, just outside the city line. Sale positive, by order of the Supreme Court, under direction of Henry J. Cullen, Jr., Referee.

JAMES COLE'S SON will sell on TUESDAY, Dec. 5, at 12 M., at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the above desirable property.

Coney Island Road is 100 feet wide; Prospect-av. is 100 feet wide, and is a continuation of Middle-st., Brooklyn, and leads to the Grand Park Way Boulevard; Gravesend-av. is also 100 feet wide, extending from 21st-st., Brooklyn, to Prospect Park Fair Grounds and Coney Island. The streets have been adopted by the Commissioners, and are mostly continuations of the Brooklyn streets.

This property is very desirable, either for those who wish to purchase for a home, which combines the beauties of the country with the conveniences of the city, being reached by lines of city cars from nearly all the ferries, or those who wish to speculate, as everything indicates that the property will enhance in value more than any property in the immediate vicinity of the Park, while the terms are so liberal (70 per cent. on bond and mortgage) that they bring the lots within the reach of persons of small means who desire a home out of the limits of city taxation.

Maps are now ready at the offices of the Referee, No. 150 Broadway, New-York, and No. 379 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at the office of the auctioneer, No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WOOLEN-MILL FOR SALE.

The undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of LOUIS M. OBERHOFER, will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 23, 1871, at 10 o'clock, at Canterbury, Conn., upon the premises, the remaining property of said bankrupt, to wit:

A two-set fancy cassimere mill, complete, with stone dam and good water privilege, stone picker-house, suitable buildings and tenements, and about sixty acres of land, and two complete sets of fancy cassimere machinery for the manufacture of all kinds of fancy cassimeres; also, mansion-house, barn, &c., and about six acres of land.

The above will be sold subject to certain mortgages, a part of which can probably lie for a long while.

Also, certain personal property and stock, &c., worth the attention of store-keepers, farmers, and others.

The above will be sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder. Further particulars may be had of SOLOMON LUCAS or HIRAM CROSBY, Norwich, Conn., or of the undersigned,

JOHN W. MASON, Assignee, No. 50 Park-place, New-York.

Preceding sale is adjourned to FRIDAY, Dec. 1, at same hour and place.

JOHN W. MASON, Assignee, No. 50 Park-place, New-York.

The above sale is adjourned to TUESDAY, Dec. 12, at same hour and place.

JOHN W. MASON, Assignee, No. 50 Park-place, New-York.

FIFTY-FIFTH-STREET.—SUPREME Court, City and County of New-York.—THE BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK against LOUIS L. TODD and MARY ELIZABETH, his wife, and others.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made in the above entitled action, I, James H. Coleman, the referee in said judgment named, will expose to sale at public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 1st day of December, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, by Joseph McGuire, auctioneer, the following described premises, viz.: All those three certain lots of land situated in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Fifty-fifth-street, distant 325 feet westerly from the south-westerly corner of Tenth-avenue and Fifty-fifth-street, running thence westerly along the southerly side of Fifty-fifth-street seventy-five feet, thence southerly and parallel with Tenth-avenue one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, thence easterly along the said centre line of the block seventy-five feet, thence northerly and parallel with Tenth-avenue one hundred feet five inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less. Dated New-York, Nov. 9, 1871. JAMES H. COLEMAN, Referee.
CULLEN & MCGOWAN, attorneys for plaintiffs.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIALTY---SAMPLES FOR 1872.

Superior Japanese Lacquered Articles, Bronzes and Curiosities, imported solely for our own trade. Also, Silks, Crapes, Rugs, Fancy Novelties, &c., at reduced prices at FOUNTAIN'S India store, Broadway, corner 13th-st., opposite Wallack's.

CANTRELL'S

BOOT AND SHOE STORE, NO. 241 4TH-AV., BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS

MILLINERY.

FURS, MINK, ERMINE, SABLE AND all kinds at half price others charge; Seal-skin Caps, Velvet Bonnets and Ladies' Hats. BINNS' millinery, No. 847 Broadway. Avoid mistake, save this.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, D. D., Pastor of the New-England Congregational Church, corner of Madison-av. and 47th-st., will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All invited.

GRACE CHAPEL.—FREE SEATS, EAST 14th-st.; Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Pastor.—Services on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. The memorial tablet of the late Rev. R. G. DICKSON will be in place. All old parishoners are invited to be present.

A DISCOURSE, "THE MEMORY OF THE JUST," will be preached on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., in Canal-st. Presbyterian Church, entrance No. 17 Greene-st., by Rev. DAVID MITCHELL. Annual course of lectures will be commenced TUESDAY, Dec 5, at 8 P. M. Subject—*New-York As It Is*, by Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS, of City Missions. Revs. JOHN THOMSON, D. D., WM. ORMISTON, D. D., DAVID MITCHELL, and others will also lecture. Course tickets, $1 each; single tickets, 25 cents. Sold at Church.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. JAS. M. WILLIAMS, of Delaware Conference, will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. WM. MCALLISTER, Pastor, at 7 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Experience meeting SATURDAY EVENING. Seats free. Strangers and others are cordially invited.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rector, Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON. Divine service at 10½ A. M., and children's Church at 3½ P. M. No evening service this Sabbath. The Rector will preach.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH-av. and 20th-st.—SUNDAY, Dec. 3, Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will preach at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Christian Communion*. EVENING at 7½. Subject—*The Debatable Ground Between This and Another World.*

ADVENT MEETING.—ELDER J. N. BARBOUR will preach at the Church, No. 138 West 24th-st., three times on the SABBATH, on subjects relating to the time and events of Christ's coming kingdom.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS, D. D., is expected to preach in the chapel of this Church, West 54th-st., near 8th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Seats free.

A RELIGIOUS SOCIETY CAN RENT Sunday evenings Lyric Hall; also, Adelphia Hall, 52d-st. and Broadway, all day Sundays; both halls are fully furnished. Apply to JOHN H. TRENOR, No. 723 6th-av.

AN INTERESTING SUBJECT.—BISHOP SNOW will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Spiritualism in the Light of Divine Truth.*

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER Downing and Bedford sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. PHILLIP L. DAVIES, SUNDAY MORNING, Dec. 3, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject for the MORNING—*The Glories of Heaven.*

BROADWAY TABERNCLE CHURCH.—Rev. ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. WM. L. GAYLORD, of Meriden, Conn., at 7½ P. M. on SUNDAY, Dec. 3.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH-AV. CORNER 35th-st.—Morning prayer and celebration of the Holy Communion. Services to commence at 10½ A. M. Right Rev. Bishop POTTER and Rev. Mr. PRATT, of Staten Island, will officiate. Evening prayer and sermon at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Dr. OSGOOD. Right Rev. Dr. KIP, Bishop of California, will be present.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-AV., near 14th-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., by Rev. ANDREW LONGACRE, Pastor. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—RELIGIOUS services in the large hall of Cooper Institute SUNDAY EVENINGS, commencing at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, 3d inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av., between 39th and 40th sts.—Services: Sunday-school at 9 A. M.; preaching by the Pastor, Rev. THOS. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; ladies' Bible-class at 2½ P. M.; prayer and conference meeting at 8 P. M. Ordinance of Baptism will be administered after morning sermon.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st., W. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Services are held EVERY SUNDAY in the chapel of the institution, at 3 P. M. Singing by the children. All interested are cordially invited to attend.

FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH, Rev. A. F. CURRY, Pastor.—Preaching on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the hall corner 8th-av. and 25th-st. The Sacrament of our Lord's Supper after the morning sermon. Strangers made welcome.

FREE RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE AND Prayer-meeting in Mohawk Hall, 8th-av. and 16th-st., on SUNDAY MORNINGS at 10½ o'clock. Special subject—*Co-operative Homes and Labor as a Means of Realizing the (hitherto impossible) Christian Life.*

FREE SUNDAY EVENING SERVICES in the Church of St. John Baptist, Lexington-av., corner 35th-st.—At 7½ o'clock Dec. 3. Rev. Prof. BUEL, D. D., of General Theological Seminary, will preach, and in the MORNING Rev. Prof. HALL.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, west of Broadway.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING by Rev. Dr. NEWELL, Sr.; in the EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. W. W. NEWELL, Jr. Sermon to young men.

HOW CAN A MAN BE BORN WHEN HE IS OLD?—The second lecture in the course on the questions that Jesus answered will be delivered by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

HARLEM.—REV. W. R. G. MELLEN WILL preach at Unity Chapel, 128th-st. and 4th-av., SUNDAY MORNING, at the usual hour. A lecture will be given by the Pastor in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock; seats free; the public cordially invited.

HARLEM.—SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, at the new Harlem Hall, 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.—Preaching Dec. 3 by Rev. HENRY LOOMIS at 10½ A. M. and Rev. Dr. JAMES O. MURRAY at 3 P. M. The public cordially invited.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, FIFTH-av. and 125th-st.—Rev. NEILSON MCVICKAR, Rector.—Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. TYNG will preach SUNDAY EVENING.

JOHN B. GOUGH'S NEW LECTURE *Will it Pay?* at Steinway Hall next MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, at 8 o'clock. Organ concert by Prof. Elder for half hour before lecture. Secure your seats now at Harris' music-store, No. 481 Broadway, Sunday-school Union, Bible House, or American Tract Society Association Building.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d-st.—The Pastor, Rev. R. M. STRATTON, will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½. Evening, subject—*The Fourth Commandment.* Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M. Seats free.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., east of Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS. Anniversary of Sabbath-school and Missionary Society at 2½ P. M. Addresses by the Pastor, and Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS.

MARVIN WM. LUTZ, AN EVANGELIST of Philadelphia, will preach SUNDAY, 3d inst., at Cooper Institute, Room No. 24, at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Neptune Hall, No. 405 Grand-st. He once was an infidel drunkard, and many said the wickedest of Philadelphia. Evening subject—"Temperance."

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D-st., west of 8th-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. SPENCER KENNARD, on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. Anniversary of Sunday-school Missionary Society at 7½ P. M.

REV. DR. EWER.—SERVICES AT THE Church, 7th-av., between 33d and 34th sts., ADVENT SUNDAY, as follows, viz.: Holy Eucharist, 8 A. M.; morning prayer, 9 A. M.; Sunday-school, 9½ A. M.; litany, second celebration and sermon, 10½ A. M.; evening prayer and sermon, 7½ P. M. Dr. EWER will preach at both services.

REV. H. C. POTTER, D. D., WILL DEliver a lecture in aid of the mission work of St. Ann's Free Church for deaf mutes in Chickering Hall, 14th-st., near 5th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Our American Social Heresy; or Mormonism, its Past and Future.* Tickets, 50 cents.

REV. A. R. VAN NEST, JR., D. D., of Florence, Italy, will deliver an address to young men in Association Hall, 23d-st., corner 4th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING. Subject—*The Rich Young Man.* Service of Song from 7½ to 8 o'clock, to be followed by regular evening service. All are welcome.

REV. H. C. POTTER, D. D., WILL DEliver a lecture in aid of the mission work of St. Ann's Free Church for deaf mutes in Chickering Hall, 14th-st., near 5th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Our American Social Heresy; or Mormonism, its Past and Future.* Tickets 50 cents.

RIGHT REV. DR. KIP, BISHOP OF California, will preach in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, (5th-av., above 45th-st.) on SUNDAY, Dec. 3, in the morning, and Rev. Dr. BRECK in the afternoon. Divine service at 11 A. M. and 3½ P. M.

REV. WM. ORMISTON, D. D., WILL preach the second anniversary sermon before the Young Men's Association (benevolent) of the South Reformed Church, corner 5th-av. and 21st-st., SUNDAY, Dec. 3, at 7½ P. M.

REV. T. T. KENDRICK, PASTOR Grand-street Methodist Church, Williamsburg, will preach SABBATH, 10½ A. M., on *Heavenly Rewards.* Evening, 7½ o'clock, theme—*The Dignity of Law and Lawyers.* Seats free.

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Bible-class in the lecture-room at 2½ P. M.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at the usual hours. EVENING—Astronomical discourse.

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN, PASTOR of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, in West 34th-st, near 8th-av., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. L. S. WEED WILL PREACH IN John-street M. E. Church, between Nassau and William sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; seats free; strangers cordially invited.

REV. C. S. HARROWER WILL PREACH at St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

REV. DR. CARTER WILL PREACH in St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Strangers are invited.

REV. J. M. PULLMAN WILL PREACH at the Church of Our Savior, 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY MORNING. Subject—*The Unknown Way.* EVENING, a discourse on *Drinking.*

REV. CHARLES F. LEE, FIFTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, Chickering Hall, No. 11 East 14th-st.—SUNDAY, Dec. 3, at 10½ A. M. Seats free. Public cordially invited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. CHRYSOSTOM'S CHAPEL, 7TH-av., corner 39th-st.—Services every SUNDAY at 7, 9 and 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M.

This ADVENT SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M., Rev. MORGAN DIX, D. D., will preach. SPECIAL SERVICES during the first week of Advent as follows:

Daily prayers, 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.
Daily celebrations, 7 and 11 A. M.
Daily compline, 7½ P. M., with special preachers, as follows:
MONDAY, Dec 4, Rev. GEORGE F. SEYMOUR, D. D.
TUESDAY, Dec. 5, Rev. F. C. EWER, D. D.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6, Right Rev. HORATIO SOUTHGATE, D. D.
THURSDAY, Dec. 7, Rev. FREDERICK SILL.
FRIDAY, Dec. 8, Rev. C. E. SWOPE, D. D.
SATURDAY, Dec. 9, Rev. C. T. OLMSTED, A. M.

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH, 56TH AND 57th sts., west of 8th-av.—Advent services—SUNDAYS, 10½ o'clock A. M.; Sabbath-school at 2½, and second service at 7½ o'clock P. M. Lecture and service on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS at 8 o'clock. Morning prayer WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 10 o'clock.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. C. BACKMAN, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. J. M. WILLIAMS, of the Wilmington Conference. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats all free.

SIXTY-FIRST-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by the Presiding Elder, Rev. J. B. MERWIN, and at 7 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. J. PULLMAN. The anniversary of the Sabbath-school will be held at 2 P. M. Addresses by Rev. Dr. PIERCE, of Randall's Island, and others.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED CHURCH, Reservoir-square, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. A. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor.—Service on SUNDAY, 3d inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free. Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.—Services on SUNDAY, at 11 o'clock A. M. The Rector, Rev. Dr. PRICE, will preach. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST. near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, confirmation and the holy communion at the early service, beginning at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 10½ A. M., 2¾ for deaf mutes, and 7½ P. M.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—SUNDAY, 3d inst., preaching by Rev. WM. MCALLISTER, in the MORNING, and by the Pastor, Rev. J. S. WILLIS, in the EVENING. General prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M.

THE FIRST SERMON OF A SERIES TO the young will be delivered by Rev. T. D. ANDERSON, of the First Church, at the Sixteenth Baptist Church, in 16th-st., near 8th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, at 7½ P. M. Rev. W. S. MIKELS, Pastor, will preach in the morning, at 10½. All are welcome; young people especially invited.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. T. H. BURCH, SUNDAY, morning and evening. Seats free. Sabbath-school at 9 and 2. Young-people's prayer meeting at 6 P. M.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching and communion service SABBATH MORNING, at 10½, by Rev. SAMUEL CARLISLE. Young people's meeting at 7½ EVENING, in lecture-room. Strangers cordially invited.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, 4th-st., near 6th-av.; services at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ P. M.; conducted by Bro. SAMUEL HALSTEAD'S Praying Band.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON Grammar School,

NO. 252 MADISON-AV., BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

The departments of Ancient and Modern Languages will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 11, and the Primary Department MONDAY, Sept. 18. School hours from 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

No. 620 Fifth-av.
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Fourteenth year commences Sept. 20.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MRS. C. B. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 57th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 10 applications for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 120 East 22d-st.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S Boarding-school for young ladies and children, Hadley, Mass. Winter Term commences Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1872. Circulars and testimonials can be obtained of H. C. HULBERT, Esq., No. 13 Beekman-st., New-York, or by addressing the Principals.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY, WILBRAHAM, MASS.—An old and well-established Seminary for both sexes. Winter term commences Dec. 6 and continues thirteen weeks. For rooms or catalogue apply to E. COOKE, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMINARY, Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y.; terms, $180 per year, both sexes. Address Rev. JAS. GILMOUR, A. M.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18. No. 859 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 1 Winthrop-place; testimonials from the Faculties of New-York University and Yale College. M. M. HOBBY, G. CHASE.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRESIDENT of Claverack College and Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y. For both sexes. Term opens Dec. 8. $300 whole expense per year.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG CHILDREN; number limited to twenty. The Winter term opens Nov. 20. For particulars apply to Mrs. EASTMAN, No. 249 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn.

$325 PER YEAR, AT THE STAMFORD (Conn.) Collegiate Institute for ladies. Pupils received at any time. R. C. FLACK, A. M.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.; second term opens Nov. 20. Address Mrs. R. B. SEARLES, Principal.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils are received by the Misses BUCKNALL at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y.; Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. Dr.

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A PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN of experience will give private instruction in the classics, mathematics and English branches; highest references. Address M. A. Box 138 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.—Its Twenty-eighth Annual Report and Directory being now ready, subscribers will be supplied as early as possible at their residences, or immediately, by sending to the office, Room No. 59, Bible-house, 8th-st. The following officers of the Association and Chairmen of Ward Committees are authorized to receive subscriptions, viz.:
JAMES BROWN, President, No. 59 Wall-st.
HORATIO ALLEN, Vice-President, No. 25 Clinton-place.
JAMES LENOX, Vice-President, No. 53 5th-av.
JOHN C. GREEN, Vice-President, No. 71 South-st.
JOHN D. WOLFE, Vice-President, No. 13 Madison-av.
A. R. WETMORE, Vice-President, No. 365 Greenwich-st.
ROBERT B. MINTURN, Treasurer, No. 78 South-st.
GEORGE GRISWOLD, Recording Secretary, No. 71 South-st.
ELECTED MANAGERS.—Stewart Brown, No. 21 West 34th-st.; Jonathan Sturges, No. 125 Front-st.; Erastus C. Benedict, No. 10 West 10th-st.; J. Boorman Johnston, No. 90 Broadway.
CHAIRMEN OF WARD COMMITTEES.—First, Second and Third Wards, George W. Abbe, No. 8 Pine-st.; Fourth Ward, Charles Chamberlain, No. 168 South-st.; Fifth Ward, Henry S. Terbell, No. 41 Walker-st.; Sixth Ward, John Boyd, No. 12 Franklin-st.; Seventh Ward, Thomas Warren, No. 206 Monroe-st.; Eighth Ward, John Endicott, No. 32 Charlton-st.; Ninth Ward, Daniel French, No. 253 West 14th-st.; Tenth Ward, John P. Jarolemon, No. 19 Essex-st.; Eleventh Ward, D. D. Wright, No. 267 7th-st.; Twelfth Ward, James Manchester, No. 315 East 120th-st.; Thirteenth Ward, Washington Thomas, No. 434 Grand-st.; Fourteenth Ward, H. P. West, No. 183 Grand-st.; Fifteenth Ward, F. A. Conklin, No. 27 East 10th-st.; Sixteenth Ward, S. W. Albro, No. 310 West 18th-st.; Seventeenth Ward, S. R. Smith, No. 228 5th-st.; Eighteenth Ward, A. W. Spies, No. 50 East 21st-st.; Nineteenth Ward, J. L. T. Smith, No. 345 East 42d-st.; Twentieth Ward, H. D. Ranney, M. D., No. 227 West 34th-st.; Twenty-first Ward, John Pullman, No. 227 East 36th-st.; Twenty-second Ward, E. H. Munson, No. 155 West 48th-st.
ROBERT M. HARTLEY, Secretary, Room No. 59 Bible-house, New-York.

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GAS LIME—1½ CENTS PER BUSHEL, FOR sale at the works of the Manhattan Gas-light Company, foot of West 18th-st. and foot of East 14th-st.

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AMERICAN WATCHES, CUCKOO French clocks, and sterling silver-ware, cheapest and best, at FRANKFIELD & CO.'S, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 323 8th-av., corner 28th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl, who has filled a situation as chamber-maid and waitress for two years in Brooklyn and New-York; is perfectly competent. Address for three days Miss MILLER, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as professed cook in City or country; best reference. Call at No. 132 West 19th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly, including French fluting; City references. Call at No. 490 6th-av., Room No. 11.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH maid, who can cut, fit and make dresses; dresses hair well. To be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as chamber-maid and laundress; has the best City reference. Call at No. 289 1st-av., candy-store.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN MAID, A SITUation; cuts, fits and makes dresses; dresses hair well. To be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can assist a dressmaker; excellent City references. Call at No. 144 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGlish woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; also, delicate soups, boning and larding; has unexceptionable City references from last place. Call for two days at No. 159 West 27th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO REspectable young women, sisters; one as first-class cook; the other as first-class laundress; both understands their business thoroughly; will be found trustworthy; would go separate; best City reference. Call at No. 212 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY LEAVING FOR Europe, to find a place for her housemaid, French lady's maid and coachman; all first-class servants. Applicants may call on Friday, Dec. 1, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at No. 337 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or to wait on a lady; two years' excellent references from last employer. Call or address No. 316 East 34th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook who understands cooking in all its branches; fully capable of taking entire charge of a kitchen; three years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 216 West 31st-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; no objection to do washing and ironing; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 216 West 31st-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THORoughly efficient waitress with unexceptionable City reference from last employer. Call or address No. 446 4th-av., one door from 30th-st., fourth floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class English cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; no objection to the country; four years' excellent references from last employers. Call or address for two days No. 127 West 19th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family, as chamber-maid, or to do washing and ironing, by a Swedish girl; speaking her own, English, German and Russian languages. Address for three days Mrs. C. LARSEN, No. 230 East 46th-st.

WANTED—A NURSE'S SITUATION; CAN take charge of a baby from birth; has the best City reference from last employer; can do plain sewing. Call for two days at 248 West 35th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, families' or gentlemen's washing, at her house. Address Mrs. PRICE, No. 517 West 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation to do general housework; good reference. Call for two days at 144 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as first-class waitress. Call or address No. 993 3d-av., first floor back.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; best of City reference. Call at No. 160 East 50th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. HILD.

MALES.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN GIVING UP housekeeping wishes to find a situation for his coachman, as coachman or light porter; would go to the country, where his wife could take in washing; three years in his present situation. Apply at No. 21 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; best City reference. Address or call on J. M. Y., at Mrs. Kelley's, corner of 13th-st. and University-place, Saturday, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a thoroughly competent single Protestant man; an excellent groom and driver, lately arrived from Europe. Call or address T. W., at Bonner's saddlery, Nos. 57 and 59 West 33d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by Protestant young man; single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; has unexceptionable reference. Address J.T., Box 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; willing to make himself generally useful; long experience in the business; no objections to the country; best of City references. Address G. C., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as first-class waiter in a private family; eleven years' best City reference given from last place; family gone to board. Call on or address J. S., No. 419 East 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR MAN AND wife to take charge of the cooking or laundry in an institution; first-class references. Call on or address D. CAIRNS, No. 411 East 9th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class French waiter, (single,) in a private family; best City references. Address F., No. 104 East 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG Frenchman, sober, honest and capable, a situation as waiter; twenty months' best City references from last employer. Address or call LOUIS DUVERNOY, No. 325 East 10th-st., second floor front.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by an Englishman of experience with good City reference. Call or address I. B. L., Carriage Factory, 25th-st., near Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Scotchman; is an excellent hand with horses; best of City references. Call or address R. S., No. 165 Grand-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS FLORIST, the charge of greenhouses and conservatories; will take care of them by the day, week, or month; first-class reference. Address FRANK H. SHANNON, No. 151 Kosciusko-st., Brooklyn.

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WANTED—BY A YOUNG, UNMARRIED man, a situation as groom; good reference from his present employer. Inquire at No. 112 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single Englishman; few months in this country; understands the care of horses and carriages; good driver and expert clipper; willing to make himself useful; no objection to the country. Address R. LYTE, Tilly Foster, Brewster's, N. Y.

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CLERKS AND SALESMEN.—DRY goods salesmen wanted.—Parties controlling a first-class trade can make desirable arrangements with ADRIANCE, ROBBINS & CO., No. 355 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF LONG experience, a position of trust as head accountant in a large mercantile house, corporation, insurance or trust company, or banking. Address D. E. F., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

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TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square. PUPILS can begin AT ANY TIME and attend at their convenience. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

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CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday, Dec. 14, 8 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Dec. 16, 10 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Thursday, Dec. 21, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Dec. 23, 2 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

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ENGLAND, ANDREWS, Saturday, Dec. 23, at 1 P. M.

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Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

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Saturday, Dec. 2,	AUSTRALIA, Saturday, Dec. 23.

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Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Algeria, Wednesday, Dec. 6 | Calabria, Saturday, Dec. 16
Russia, Wednesday, Dec. 13 | Batavia, Saturday, Dec. 23
Java, Wednesday, Dec. 20 | Tarifa, Saturday, Dec. 30
Cuba, Wednesday, Dec. 27 | Parthia, Saturday, Jan. 6
China, Wednesday, Jan. 3 | Abyssinia, Saturday, Jan. 13

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage.....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT.....Saturday, Dec. 2
PEREIRE.....DAURE.....Saturday, Dec. 16
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....Saturday, Dec. 30
WASHINGTON.....ROUSSAN.....Saturday, Jan. 13

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:

COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Dec. 6, at 1 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Dec. 13, at 7½ A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....Dec. 20, at 1 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY.....Dec. 27, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.....Jan. 3, at ——
IDAHO, Capt. JAS. PRICE.....Jan. 10, at ——

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL, NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD, 6,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC.....Dec. 2, 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC.....Dec. 16, 10 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in middle section, where speed motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold steerage, $30, currency.

Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

P. B. SEARLES, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Dec. 15.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall via Kingston, Jamaica touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and connecting at Panama with steamer COLORADO, Capt. ——; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Dec. 13.

Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco, Jan. 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.....Dec. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER.....Jan. 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. P. TINKELPAUGH, Feb. 23

These splendid steamers sails on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Dec. 7.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. S. G. PORTER, via Nassau, Dec. 14.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Dec. 21.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. S. G. PORTER, will sail on THURSDAY, Dec. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continents. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, Dec. 2, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Dec. 2, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 5, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Dec. 7, from Pier No. 26 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 187 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 2 P. M., direct to Havana.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Satur., Dec. 2
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.....Tuesday, Dec. 14
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,)..Sat., Dec. 23
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman..Wednesday, Jan. 3

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 32 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway

OF

NEW-JERSEY,

(NOW NEARLY COMPLETED,)

7 PER CENT

FIRST MORTGAGE

GOLD BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,

MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

NO. 10 WALL-ST.,

AND THE

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK AUCTIONEER,
DEALER AND BROKER
in stocks and bonds of every description,
NO. 42 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—Securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange a specialty for many years.

10 PER CENT.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES BELOW PAR; ALSO, INSURANCE, BANK, GAS-LIGHT, CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, AND AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN AND EIGHT PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INCLUDING OTHER CHOICE SECURITIES PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT. FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS ALL AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—First-class investment securities paying large rates of interest a specialty with this house for many years.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received until Jan. 1, 1872, for the sale to the undersigned Trustees of $140,000 of the sinking fund bonds of the Houston and Texas Central Railway Company, also of $40,000 of the bonds of the "Western Division" of said road. Parties whose bids are accepted will be notified of the same without delay.

SHEPHERD KNAPP, WM. WALTER PHELPS, } Trustees,
No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York City.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and
ALEX. BAINES, CUNLIFFES & CO., No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

E. G. EASTMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 42 CANAL-ST., CHICAGO.
All business intrusted to us will be carefully attended to. New-York reference: CLARKE, DODGE & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

TAPSCOTT'S

British and Foreign Exchange Office, No. 86 South-st., New-York. Drafts and Exchange on Messrs. Prescott, Grote & Co.'s Bank, London, and on Messrs. Wm. Tapscott & Co., Liverpool, issued at the lowest possible rates, and payable in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, also available on any part of the continent of Europe.

TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO., No. 86 SOUTH-ST.

TO STOCKHOLDERS OF MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 3, 1871.—In pursuance of a requisition from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 2, 1871, the stockholders of the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company of the City of New-York are required to pay the sum of $60,000 in cash, being 30 per cent. on the capital stock, at the office of said Company, No. 166 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of December, 1871, to make good the deficiency of the capital impaired by reason of the losses.

In case of failure to pay the said assessment at or before the time above named, your stock will be reduced 30 per cent. of its par value.

WM. A. ANDERSON, President.

C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

By order of the Board of Directors, the transfer-books of this Company are closed until Dec. 4, 1871.

C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARTLAND COAL COMPANY, No. 12 TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Company's office, on TUESDAY, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock M.

The polls will remain open from 12 M. till 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 1 to Dec. 12, inclusive. By order of the Board.

HARRY E. HOY, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the first meeting of the stockholders of the United States Mortgage Company has been called by the corporators thereof to be held at the office of said Company No. 50 Wall-st. in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of December, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., and that the first election of directors will take place at said meeting. By order of the corporators.

B. H. HUTTON, Chairman.

CHARLES TRACY, Secretary.
Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1871.

WANTED—A PARTNER, EITHER SPECIAL or general, with capital, to engage in the real estate and loaning business in Chicago, by an old resident of that city; satisfactory references guaranteed in Chicago, Boston, or this City. Address CHICAGO, New-York *Tribune*.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE A Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

$100,000,000

5-20 BONDS

HAVE BEEN CALLED IN BY THE GOVERNMENT, AND ARE NOW BEING PAID.

Many holders of those securities have been converting them, through us, into the

PEORIA & ROCK ISLAND

First Mortgage

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

thereby adding 25 PER CENT. TO THEIR CAPITAL, and about 45 PER CENT. to their YEARLY INCOME.

We recommend these bonds strongly, for the following reasons:

The Road, ninety-one miles in length, is already **COMPLETED**, and *earning much more than the interest on the whole issue of bonds.*

The mortgage, **$1,500,000**, is less than **$16,500** per mile.

The road passes through a rich, populous, agricultural, manufacturing, and coal district.

It connects Peoria and Rock Island, two of the largest and most flourishing cities in Illinois, and forms part of a trunk-line from Indianapolis to St. Paul—578 miles. It also connects two navigable rivers—the Illinois and Mississippi. The bonds are authorized for the extra equipments and necessary buildings required to do the business now offered.

They are coupon bonds, **$1,000** each, and can be registered if desired.

Interest, seven per cent., gold, free of tax, payable February and August.

Price, 90 and interest, in currency.

Maps and full particulars furnished by

TURNER BROTHERS,

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.

Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO 25 NASSAU-ST.,

offer for sale the following desirable securities:

New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds at par and interest.

New-Jersey Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, (guaranteed by the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad,) at 95 and interest.

St. Louis and South-eastern Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 95 and interest.

Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds, indorsed by the State of Alabama, at 95 and interest.

Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 90 and interest.

Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad Second Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, (guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad,) at 80 and interest.

Hamilton County, Illinois, 7 per cent. Bonds, at 82½ and interest.

Jefferson, Texas, 10 per cent. Bonds, (issued for municipal purposes,) at 92½ and interest.

Also agents for the sale of the FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND 6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Trunk Railroad line; a favorite New-England security.

THE National Trust COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.

Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

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St. Louis and South-eastern Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 95 and interest.

Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds, indorsed by the State of Alabama, at 95 and interest.

Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 90 and interest.

Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad Second Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, (guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad,) at 80 and interest.

Hamilton County, Illinois, 7 per cent. Bonds, at 82½ and interest.

Jefferson, Texas, 10 per cent. Bonds, (issued for municipal purposes,) at 92½ and interest.

Also agents for the sale of the FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND 6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Trunk Railroad line; a favorite New-England security.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner. G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

BANKERS,

No. 59 Wall-St., New-York,

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo Opdyke & Co

25 NASSAU ST. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

TO INVESTORS.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
OFFER FOR SALE
any part of $1,000,000 GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable in GOLD, free of Government tax, being the balance remaining unsold of the $3,500,000 First Mortgage Bonds, which are also secured by a LAND GRANT of 1,150,000 acres of choice fine timber land. These lands are now being sold under the supervision of Hon. W. A. Howard, of Michigan, and the proceeds thereof applied to the redemption of the bonds. Two hundred and twenty (220) miles of the railroad are now completed and earning sufficient money to pay the interest on the whole issue of bonds. Price ninety and accrued interest. We recommend these bonds to investors as a perfectly safe and desirable security.

NOTICE TO MARIPOSA TRUST CERTIFICATES.—Parties holding Mariposa Trust Certificates are hereby notified that the option to convert their certificates into the preferred stock of the Mariposa Land and Mining Company at the original rate will expire on Nov. 15; after that date an extra bonus will be charged. For further information please call at the office, No. 34 Wall-st., Room No. 4.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON BOND AND mortgage; also, good first mortgages cashed. Principals only dealt with.

W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK,
No. 55 Broadway and Broadway, 7th-av. and 44th-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON BOND AND mortgage on City, Brooklyn or Jersey City improved property; mortgages purchased.

RUFUS K. MCHARG, No. 81 Cedar-st., Commissioner for every State.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED by
E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN, WITH not less than $10,000, can obtain a good interest in an established business paying cent. per cent on sales. The money invested will be applied exclusively to furthering the interests of the enterprise. Address DECM, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

A BROADWAY GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING-GOODS store for sale; stock small. Address SUCCESS, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE BLANKETS,

In grades embracing a large variety of

STABLE AND JERSEY DRESS BLANKETS,

NEW-HAMPSHIRE BLANKETS,

WAGON BLANKETS in Fancy Plaids; SWEATING BLANKETS in White, Fawns, Blue, Gray and Fancy Checks, in extra sizes and weights, suitable also for LAP BLANKETS.

CARRIAGE ROBES, assorted styles and qualities.

SLEIGH-BELLS, strapped and unstrapped, in WHITE and YELLOW METAL and in SILVER and GOLD-PLATED.

HARMER, HAYS & CO.
NO. 72 BEEKMAN-ST.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGH-BELLS, SLEIGHS.—Large assortment, new and second-hand; all styles; low prices; lot sleighs and bells, left over from last season, cheap. MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, No. 638 Broadway.

ROCKAWAYS, COUPES, PHAETONS, buggies, cabriolets, new and second hand; cheapest in the City. DAY & SONS, Nos. 146 and 148 Eldridge-st.

HORSE-BLANKETS, $1 50; BUFFALO, black bear, red fox, kangaroo, fur and plush carriage robes; great bargains. No. 103 Chambers-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD like to receive a family to board for the Winter at his country residence; location pleasing, with home comforts, and use of good piano, &c.; terms moderate to desirable parties. Address H. H. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

A LARGE PLEASANT ROOM ON SECOND floor, to a gentleman and wife; house, table and appointments first class; only a few select boarders taken; highest references given. Apply at No. 107 West 44th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

NO. 114 EAST 19TH-ST., ONE BLOCK from Clarendon Hotel.—Elegant house, just opened, newly and richly furnished throughout; rooms en suite and singly; private table if desired; references.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR NEW-YORK TIMES received till 8 P. M. at the Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, AT the first-class house, No. 19 East 49th-st.; unexceptionable references exchanged.

NO. 44 WEST 23D-ST.—TWO LARGE desirable rooms, over parlor floor, to let, with board. References required.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, for gentlemen at No. 62 Bank-st.

NO. 48 WEST 36TH-ST.—ONE LARGE and small room, adjoining, with board; references.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, child and maid, apartments on first or second floors, two bedrooms, parlor and dining-room, private table, in a strictly private family, between 14th and 34th sts.; references required. Address fully as to location, terms, &c., for three days, Box 4,601 Post-office.

INSURANCE.

ARE YOU INSURED

IN THE

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF

BROOKLYN, NEW-YORK?

OFFICES:

NOS. 12 AND 14 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN, AND NO. 173 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

STEPHEN CROWELL, President,
CHAUNCEY BEDELL, Vice-President.
WM. R. CROWELL, Marine Secretary.
DAN. F. FERNALD, Secretary Brooklyn Dept.

CASH CAPITAL . . . $1,000,000.

Gross assets, Nov. 1, 1871.....$1,922,075 31

LIABILITIES.

Unpaid Chicago losses.....$297,609 27
Other losses outside of Chicago. 112,759 93— 410,429 20
Amount of assets subject to pay future losses.....$1,511,646 11

Date of Organization of the Company, September, 1853.

AGGREGATE LOSSES PAID SINCE ORGANIZATION OVER

SEVEN MILLION DOLLARS.

The Company has agencies in the principal cities and towns in the United States.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the widening and straightening of Broadway, between Thirty-fourth-street and Thirty-ninth-street, and also the making of that part of Broadway, between Thirty-second-street and Thirty-fifth-street, and that part between Forty-second-street and Forty-seventh-street, with the additional width, than and hereafter, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved and unimproved lands affected by the above-entitled proceeding, that in pursuance of the fourth section of the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act in relation to the widening and straightening of Broadway, in the City of New-York, and to regulate the practice in that proceeding," passed Feb. 27, 1871, we have completed our estimate and assessment in said matter entitled matter, and that the abstract of our proposed report therein showing the awards made for damage, and the assessments imposed for benefit in said matter, has been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, and abstract to remain in said office open to public inspection and examination, until the 21st day of December, 1871, when our report herein, together with our said abstract, will be presented to the court for confirmation by the Supreme Court, at a special term thereof, to be held before Hon. Albert Cardozo, Justice, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on said 21st day of December, 1871, at the opening of the Court.—Dated New-York, Nov. 25, 1871.

JOHN Q. JONES, WILLIAM WOOD, } Commissioners.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE PARK, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Nov. 1, 1871.

TO TAX-PAYERS.

Notice is hereby given that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15. On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

NOTICE.—CREDITORS OF THE LATE firm of R. T. KIRKPATRICK & CO., of Nashville, Tenn., are requested to file their claims with the undersigned, properly authenticated, with a view to the equitable pro rata distribution of the assets.

S. M. SCOTT, Trustee.
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 24, 1871.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARK T. SEYMOUR, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Mark T. Seymour, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of December, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if they have any, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of December, 1871.

d2-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN M. BERRIAN and CORNELIUS A. BERRIAN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice, that the second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, will be held at No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of December, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., before John Fitch, Esq., Register, pursuant to an order made by said Register, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, Nov. 15, 1871.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, &c.,
n25-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS ERB and PHILLIP ERB, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice, that the second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at No. 53 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on the 5th day of December, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, pursuant to an order made by said Register, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, Nov. 11, 1871.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, &c.,
n25-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN HALLORAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New

FISK AND STOKES.

The Effort to Prevent the Publication of the Letters.

Proceedings Before Judge Brady Yesterday—Interesting Affidavits—Arguments of Counsel—The Decision Reserved.

The proceedings instituted by JAMES FISK, Jr., to restrain EDWARD H. STOKES and others from publishing certain letters written to, and affidavits made by, Miss HELEN JOSEPHINE MANSFIELD, came up before Judge BRADY, in the Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday morning, on a peremptory adjournment of the motion to continue the injunction. Messrs. BEACH, Ex-Gov. LOWE and MORGAN appeared for the plaintiff; Messrs. MCKEON and SHEPARD for the defendant; and Mr. COURTNEY for Miss MANSFIELD. Mr. STOKES was in attendance during the day, but neither FISK nor Miss MANSFIELD put in an appearance. The case attracted a large crowd, who continued in attendance from 10½ o'clock in the morning until the close, at 5 P. M.

Mr. LOWE, in stating the nature of the complaint, said that on the 29th of April, 1871, there were several suits between Mr. STOKES and Mr. FISK, and that on that day an arbitration was agreed to, which included the surrender by Mr. STOKES of certain letters to Miss MANSFIELD and of an affidavit and memorandum made by her as a condition precedent to the arbitration; that Mr. STOKES suggested Mr. SEWARD as arbitrator, and Mr. SEWARD found against STOKES on all points but one, on which he awarded STOKES $10,000, which sum was paid to STOKES; that in a recent proceeding, since discontinued, these affidavits were, contrary to the agreement, made the basis of new affidavits, repeating the same statements, and this suit was brought to restrain their publication, and to compel the surrender of such papers.

The affidavit of Mr. BUCKLEY was read, in which he states at length the proceedings which led to a settlement, including a suit against STOKES for embezzlement of Erie funds, and suits against FISK for malicious prosecution and libel. The arbitration, he states, was brought about originally through a casual meeting between STOKES and himself, together with FISK and CLARENCE A. SEWARD at the Fifth-avenue Hotel; that this resulted in other interviews ending in the selection of CLARENCE A. SEWARD as arbitrator; that the affidavits in question he desired to suppress, because their publication would be a great scandal, and FISK would not listen to any settlement which did not include the suppression of them; that among the arbitrators suggested was Gov. HOFFMAN on the part of FISK; that SEWARD was selected by STOKES.

Mr. SEWARD denies positively that he knew anything of the settlement of the oil controversy, the first cause of action between the parties, or that he was at all acquainted with STOKES before the casual meeting at the hotel. He also denies certain conversations alleged by STOKES to have taken place; that Mr. STOKES gave his word as a gentleman that he had kept no copies of the papers given up, and relying on his word, had refrained from asking an affidavit on the subject.

Mr. FULLERTON's affidavit was then offered to be read, but was objected to, together with Mr. SHAFER's, on the ground that they had been counsel for Mr. STOKES, and their affidavits contained matter which had come to their knowledge in the capacity of counsel. They also objected to Mr. MORGAN's and Mr. BINGHAM's affidavits, on the ground that they had not been served in time.

Mr. LOEW replied that the affidavits were obtained by compulsory process, and both Messrs. FULLERTON and SHAFFER had refused to testify on matters communicated to them in the capacity of counsel.

Mr. FULLERTON's and Mr. SHAFFER's affidavits were then read, to the effect that STOKES suggested Mr. SEWARD as his arbitrator.

The affidavit of Mr. MORGAN was read, to the effect that Mr. STOKES took the $10,000 award, but expressed dissatisfaction, and said he would not be responsible for the future.

Affidavits were read, made by Mr. BINGHAM, confirming that of Mr. MORGAN; also by RICHARD E. KING, already published.

Judge BEACH then offered to read a portion of Miss MANSFIELD's examination before Justice BIXBY, but it was ruled out, Judge BRADY holding that it could only come in by way of rebuttal.

Mr. SHEPARD here claimed, on behalf of defendants, that the award had nothing to do with the case. If it had, it was void on its face, and when that question came properly before the Court it would be so decided. But this was a suit to prevent the publication of certain papers by certain persons, none of whom, it appeared, had ever threatened to publish them.

On behalf of the defendants, counsel read Mr. STOKES' affidavit, in which he stated that the original claims arose out of an oil refinery, in which FISK and GOULD were secretly very largely interested, and finally a settlement was agreed upon by which he would be paid $200,000 for his interest in the oil refinery. He claimed that the proposal for an arbitration came in the first instance from Mr. CLARENCE SEWARD; that he desired to have Judge CLARKE appointed arbitrator for FISK, and boasted no lawyer could resist the Erie Railroad, and that they lapped the money as a cat lapped milk. Mr. SEWARD expressed his anxiety to be counsel on both sides, for it would be of great service to him with the Tammany party by being able to prevent those letters and affidavits from being published; that Tammany would appreciate his services, and procure for him the position of Judge of the Supreme Court. He said he would charge nothing for his services. Subsequently deponent told Mr. BUCKLEY of what Mr. SEWARD said about the Judgeship, and Mr. BUCKLEY replied that he did not see how Mr. SEWARD could state such things, being a Republican.

FISK & GOULD's name did not appear in oil company because the Erie Road allowed large drawbacks on transportation; FISK threatened to ruin him because of a disagreement outside of their business relations; that FISK procured an injunction from Judge PRATT and forbade him (STOKES) from interfering with his own and his mother's property in the Brooklyn refinery; that FISK caused him to be arrested on Saturday night on a criminal charge, so that he would have to lie in jail over Sunday; that he knew FISK to be connected, both socially and in business, with those controlling City affairs; that he (STOKES) told FULLERTON he was going to have CLARENCE A. SEWARD disbarred; that he had been informed that FISK had said that he had used SEWARD for certain influences; that after the award deponent sent to SWEENY for his letters, but got no answer; that when he accepted the $10,000 from FISK, the latter said he would have to respect the award of SEWARD, as otherwise they could not trade with him. The affidavit of STOKES further denies much contained in the affidavits of Judge FULLERTON, Mr. MORGAN and others.

Mr. BEACH objected to the further reading of this affidavit as impertinent and scandalous, and as having been suppressed by Justice INGRAHAM, and claimed that the matter was irrelevant entirely, as the whole question of the award was irrelevant.

Justice BRADY said that if all the matter relating to the award was withdrawn, and the case of the plaintiff rested entirely on the agreement which preceded the award, then this matter was irrelevant.

Mr. BEACH said they did withdraw it.

Justice BRADY thereupon directed counsel to examine their affidavits and strike out all matter relating to the arbitration and award.

Mr. COURTNEY asked whether it would not save time to let him present the case of his client, Miss MANSFIELD, while this examination was going on.

Judge BRADY asked whether he had not virtually discharged the injunction as to her?

Mr. COURTNEY—No, not entirely; only as to her mouth. [Laughter.]

Miss MANSFIELD's affidavit was read, denying that she ever agreed to part with her letters or had proposed to use them to extort money, or had threatened to publish them. The letters were important to her to substantiate the claims now in suit against FISK, and she recently refused to give an order on Mr. SWEENY for them.

Affidavits were read from ED. J. DUNN and MAGGIE J. WARD to the effect that FISK endeavored to induce them to leave the employment of Miss MANSFIELD. Mrs. WILLIAMS' affidavit contradicted *in toto* the statement of ROBERT E. KING respecting the relations existing between Miss MANSFIELD and Mr. STOKES and the conversations alleged by him to have occurred with reference to black-mailing FISK.

Another affidavit of Miss MANSFIELD's was read, stating that she became acquainted with Mr. FISK's secrets in regard to the management of the Erie Railway, which would implicate prominent politicians, and she believed that this proceeding was commenced to intimidate her from pushing her just claims, and to prevent her from testifying to the many crimes of which FISK acknowledged the commission.

Gov. LOWE then proceeded to argue that STOKES was completely bound by his agreement. What were his relations to Miss MANSFIELD? How came these private letters of Mr. FISK to come into his hands? This was a pregnant question. What explanation did they give of it? Why, she gave them, she says, to Mr. STOKES to aid him in his suits—suits not growing out of her amours, but out of an oil-factory. The letters were in the possession of the Court, and it could judge whether they were put into his hands for any legitimate purpose. Plainly they were put into his hands for black-mail. She made STOKES her agent. They were acting in concert. She gave them to be used for STOKES' benefit. She was bound by his acts. Mr. SEWARD's belief in him was repaid by the abuse spread on this record. But now when in riotous living the results of that first fraud were spent, he now produced sworn copies of the letters he gave up. Mr. MORGAN tells how Mr. STOKES took time, and yet they talk of duress. Mr. SHAFER, Mr. STOKES' own counsel, says STOKES himself suggested CLARENCE A. SEWARD as arbitrator. He convicts STOKES of a deliberate falsehood. *Falsus in uno falsus in omnibus.* His other counsel equally convicts him and contradicts him and shows the purpose of his effort. And if he could not be believed, neither could Miss MANSFIELD—*par nobile.* She says that she never talked to Mr. STOKES about this motion, yet a stenographer was called in to take her testimony. But the defendants asked some technical law, not merely the moral features. They said there was no proof of intent to publish. It was not necessary to publication that it should be in the newspapers; showing it to any one was publication. But it was not necessary to give a statement of the defendant to show his intent. It is sworn that copies of these papers were in the hands of publishers of certain newspapers. Where did they come from? The last time they were seen was in Mr. SEWARD's office. Mr. SEWARD gave them to Mr. BUCKLEY, Mr. BUCKLEY to Mr. SWEENY. Where did these copies come from? The next they heard of the copies was in Mr. STOKES' affidavit. Here was a place where they could have come from. No one would suppose they came from Mr. SWEENY. But aside from the general right of the writer in his letters, they had the contract of Mr. STOKES proved completely by Mr. BUCKLEY and by his own admissions. They asked two branches of relief—one, their right to have this publication suppressed; the other, that under this contract the letters should be given up and canceled.

Mr. SHEPARD, for the defendant STOKES, argued that he had been very glad to suppose that the award was out of the case. He was sorry he was mistaken. The agreement which they admitted was made, was made as a part of an agreement of arbitration. As to who sought this arbitration one theory seemed to him conclusive, that before the arbitration there had been a settlement by which the oil refinery was to become the property of GOULD and FISK, and he was to be paid $200,000. It was not likely that he should seek to reopen this settlement. Yet this agreement of submission distinctly opens it and leaves it to be considered, while the award, instead of considering it on the merits, says there is no reason for opening the settlement. It considers only one out of the number of points submitted; it was so wholly aside from the purpose and spirit of the submission as to be utterly void. It therefore gave no basis for retaining these letters. The other points would be discussed by Mr. McKEON.

Mr. Justice BRADY asked whether the $10,000 under the award had been paid, or whether the money had ever been tendered back.

Mr. SHEPARD admitted that the money was received, but this was only in settlement of one of the many disputes submitted, and that there was no proof of any offer of the money back.

Mr. MCKEON said that he was authorized on Mr. STOKES' behalf, to offer back the $10,000.

Mr. BEACH asked how about the $5,000 which had been paid to his counsel.

Mr. STOKES said he knew nothing of that. They must go to his counsel.

Mr. MCKEON proceeded to read the complaint and argued that it was too indefinite as to the proposed means of publication. But the question of the power of issuing such an injunction was not settled in this State, as Gov. LOWE claimed. Chancellor WALWORTH had decided he could not issue such an injunction unless there were some literary property in the letters. Merely that they might be injurious to the feelings of any one if published was not such ground. Why should the Court be called on in the interest of good morals to protect a lewd man from the exposure of his letters about himself and his friends? Suppose Mr. FISK writes in one of his letters I have invested money for you and it has turned up so much in your favor, would not that be evidence for Miss MANSFIELD in her suits? True the exposure might bring him into contempt. The truth was the trouble commenced not in business matters. *Dux fœmina facti*, a woman was at the bottom of it. Mr. STOKES was arrested on a charge of embezzlement and thrown into jail on Saturday night. After arresting him for embezzlement of $30,000 Mr. FISK settles by letting him keep that money and giving him some $15,000 more. Then Mr. STOKES commenced suits to secure his rights and his mother's in the oil refinery, and there is a settlement arrived at—the papers drawn by Mr. FISK's counsel—by which he was to receive $200,000. Then it is suggested that it may look badly for Messrs. FISK and GOULD, as if they had been forced to agree to it, and it is better to have an arbitration. Mr. STOKES assents to this protection to those men, and, as a return, has his $200,000 swept from him. Looking at the circumstances of the casual meeting, he did not hesitate to denounce the arrangement as a trick devised for that purpose. He did not desire to say anything about counsel, eminent as they were, except to say that they had been employed by Mr. FISK in very large litigations, and the counsel to whom he had paid large fees were found as unwilling witnesses against him. It really seemed that while Mr. FISK's interests were protected by keen, shrewd, sagacious lawyers, Mr. STOKES was left without protection. Not a human being pointed out how or where this publication was threatened. It would be said that these letters were given up. He denied they were given up. Miss MANSFIELD was surprised they were not returned to him. Mr. STOKES denied his right to give them up. As to KING's affidavit, it was incredible. He swears he was present during conversations which none in their senses would hold in the presence of a witness. If they would let them know where he was to be found, they would have him within a week under indictment for perjury. FISK, he said, had lived long enough to be discovered. He lived in a community that execrated him. He was endeavoring to corrupt everything round about him, but there was no corruption could reach the Court he had the honor of addressing, and no intimidation could deter it from doing what was right in this matter.

Mr. SAMUEL G. COURTNEY, on the part of Miss MANSFIELD, observed that this was a most extraordinary and unprecedented case. He referred to the fact that the entire parties to this litigation were well known in this City, yet the proceedings on the injunction were removed to Kings County, and there granted. A reference to the papers convinced him that the Judge who issued the injunction did not know anything of the circumstances of the case. His client was prevented from opening her mouth on the subject of these letters, and the Press throughout the country, which presents popular sentiment, and which is generally correct upon such matters, had denounced this injunction as worthy only to keep company with the many infamous ones issued in favor of the defendant. But the day for obtaining injunctions on such pretences was over. He was now before a tribunal where justice would be meted out. He might have been able to bribe jurors, but justice is at hand, and he would yet be called upon to answer for his acts. What was the ground upon which the injunction was sought to be continued against his client? That she intended to publish documents or papers that would bring the defendant FISK into public contempt. He asked where was the evidence to show there was such an intention? He maintained there was none, and no Court in this City would grant an injunction upon the proofs adduced by him. The strategy was well worthy the man who performed such brilliant exploits on the 12th of July, and worthy his previous character. How would it injure him to have these letters published. He was a man notorious in the community; a man who stood today charged before a co-ordinate judicial tribunal here with attempting to corrupt jurors; a man whose public career was as notorious as that of any infamous woman known to the Police. This was the man who came into Court and asked that these letters be not published for fear of bringing him into contempt. He could easily perceive why this extraordinary injunction was issued. The public mind had recently become excited over exposures of fraud. It had become so excited that the judicial attention was called to it, and some remedy was about being devised for this extraordinary state of facts. Mr. FISK knew that on the 7th of November an important election was taking place. He knew that the exposure contained in these documents would be very detrimental to the head and front of a political organization in this City, and he would say publicly that the Judge who issued the injunction knew of that circumstance also. He obtained this injunction not to protect his private character, but to guard the crimes of men who have since been exposed in their public and ignominious careers. What was the other means? To prevent his client from using the means contained in these letters to bring this man to justice and to retribution. How handsome it would look in October last to have telegrams from Albany to FISK and GOULD informing them how much money it took—

Judge BRADY thought that these observations were irrelevant to the issue.

Mr. COURTNEY said he would leave the telegrams and the corruptions of the Legislature to another tribunal. He maintained that there was no evidence brought forward to show cause why the injunction against his client should be continued, and he asked the Court to revoke it.

Mr. BEACH, in reply, on the part of Mr. FISK, said he had no desire to enter into any of the collateral and sensational matters connected with this motion. He regretted that a woman of the character and habits of Miss MANSFIELD should be permitted to engage so much of the attention of the Court, the Press, and the general public, and he believed the determination of counsel to continue her in her present position was an injury to journalism and the public morals. He was aware that for a long time past there was a pretty general disposition to speak lightly, if not insultingly, of the character of a citizen so eminent and respectable as Mr. FISK, and he was sorry to see counsel reiterate those assertions without justifiable proof in their sustainment. There were circumstances connected with this case which would delight a certain class in the community. The pandering to this morbid appetite has become a horror and a disgrace to the Press of the City. Mr. FISK, notwithstanding these continued attacks maintained his position. For years he had been denounced as a criminal and a malefactor, not only deserving of social ostracism, but public condemnation; but those who knew him best, and were brought into intimate business relations with him, admired and trusted him. There were many qualities in Mr. FISK's character which he himself neither admired nor applauded, but it ill-became his companion in guilt to sneer and contemn his follies. He criticised in scathing terms the general conduct of Miss MANSFIELD, and contended that she was not warranted in publishing any private communications exchanged between the parties. She claimed in her affidavit that the letters were to be used only in sustainment of her own case against FISK, but admitted in the examination before Justice BIXBY that she gave them to STOKES to be employed by him. He maintained that the entire proceeding was an attempt at black-mail; that there was evidence to show Miss MANSFIELD intended to publish those letters, and that therefore the injunction should be continued.

The Court took all the papers and reserved its decision.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The Belden will case, which was set down for yesterday, went over to next week.

Range of the thermometer yesterday: 7 A. M., 19°; noon, 27°; 3 P. M., 30°; and 6 P. M., 26°.

VICTOR HEIMBERGER, City Marshal, resigned yesterday, and DAVID GIDEON was appointed in his place.

Representative BUFFINTON, of Massachusetts, and Hon. J. B. BRINKLEY, of Memphis, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

At the meeting of the Liberal Club, last evening, Prof. CHARLES BALCH read a paper on the "Development of Man by Natural Selection."

One hundred and sixty-two new patients were treated at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, No. 233 East Thirty-fourth-street, during November.

A loss of $100 in damage to stock and $300 in damage to building was caused, yesterday, by fire in the bakery, in the basement of No. 496 Grand-street.

GUSTAVE RENWICK when about to enter his house, No. 232 William-street, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning was stabbed in the back by some unknown person.

Thirty bottles of bay oil, valued at $1,200, were recently seized by special agents of the Treasury, having been smuggled to this port by a South American vessel.

Surrogate HUTCHINGS was not in his office yesterday. It is presumed the trouble in which his father-in-law, Mr. CONNOLLY, is placed was the cause of his absence.

The Sabbath-school of the Sixty-first-street M. E. Church, will hold their seventh anniversary to-morrow, at 2 o'clock P. M., in their chapel between Second and Third avenues.

The receipt of taxes on Wednesday, the last day on which they could be paid without incurring the one per cent. penalty, was $3,014,877 31. Receipts for taxes paid will not be ready until the 11th inst.

Yesterday a fire occurred in the japanning-room of the umbrella-frame factory, Nos. 318 to 324 East Forty-eighth-street, doing a damage of $500 and $200 to building. Both losses are fully covered by insurance.

RICHARD DELAHARE, a laborer, was seriously injured yesterday by a premature blast in St. Nicholas-avenue, near One Hundred and Tenth-street. He was taken to the Hospital in Ninety-ninth-street.

JOSEPH OLDEN, a dyer, living at No. 532 Pearl-street, pleaded guilty, at the Tombs Police-court yesterday, to assaulting JOHN HEGEWICH, of No. 532 Pearl-street, and stabbing him in the neck. He was committed for trial.

The members of the London Corn Trade have contributed £1,420 15s. for the relief of the Chicago and North-west sufferers by the recent fire. The amount was remitted to Col. REED, President of the New-York Corn Exchange.

Mr. DEBARY, the wine merchant of Broad-street, having withdrawn from the bail bond of THOMAS C. FIELDS, Mr. WM. FLORENCE, of the Twelfth Ward, has qualified in his place, and has assumed the responsibilities of bondsman.

A man about sixty years of age, whose name is unknown, suddenly became insensible in the store No. 15 Jackson-street, last night, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital. He was respectably dressed, and had $15 on his person.

The Germans of the Sixteenth Ward have formed a Citizens' Reform Association, with Mr. B. BICKEL as President; JOHN WAGLER, Vice-President; FREDERICK MOLSTOR and M. TRAUL, Secretaries, and M. A. HERMANN, Treasurer.

Last evening a large number of women, mothers of children instructed at the Howard Mission, partook of a dinner furnished for them by the managers of the institution. The table was bountifully spread and the good things were fully enjoyed.

The incorporators' meeting of the Orpheon Choral Society took place yesterday, and the following directors were elected: W. B. Duncan, Wm. T. Blodgett, C. C. Dodge, Spencer Coe, J. E. Leffingwell, Jerome Hopkins and D. B. Gulick.

JAMES HILL, who was shot on the canal boat *American Hero*, opposite Yonkers, one night last week, has so far recovered that he was discharged from the Park Hospital yesterday. He had seventy-six shot in his breast and abdomen. Some still remain in his lungs.

The Society Eendragt Maakt Magt, an association of Netherlanders, is making arrangements for a concert for the benefit of their countrymen in the North-west suffering from the late forest fires. The concert will come off at the Casino, in Houston-street, on Wednesday evening.

Mr. MILLIKEN, of Philadelphia, last night delivered an interesting lecture on "Egypt and Mount Sinai," before a large audience, in Association Hall. Mr. MILLIKEN related, in a graphic manner, the pleasures and dangers of a voyage across the Desert of Sahara, from Cairo to the Pyramids, and from thence to Mount Sinai.

A number of young Republicans of the Fifth Assembly District met, last evening, at No. 218 Spring-street, for the purpose of organizing a Young Men's Republican Association. The following officers were elected: ROBERT A. MCCREDIE, President; MORRIS HANNOWER and FRANCIS ROSE, Vice-Presidents, and WM. Y. NASH, Secretary.

A German Reform Association for the Thirteenth Ward has been permanently organized by the election of the following officers: President, FREDERICK GERMAN; First Vice-President, Otto Coop; Second Vice-President, Moses Mehrbach; Recording Secretary, Martin Buechler; Finance Secretary, Wm. F. Lutz; Treasurer, Adolph Brown.

LONG ISLAND.

A new Episcopal Church is just completed at Smithtown.

The most valuable produce raised at present on Long Island is the cauliflower.

Two handsome steam-boats are being built for the Babylon and Fire Island route.

RALPH WELLS, Esq., will address the Children's Monthly Meeting, Sunday evening, Dec. 3, in the Presbyterian Church, North-street, Green Point.

On Thanksgiving Day the cattle which had been pastured on Montauk, on the Indian Reservation, were driven off, the pasturing ending on that day.

Smithtown boasts of but one pauper, for which a large establishment is kept up. The town has a fine farm and Poor-house, and a keeper to support this establishment.

An important meeting is to be held today at Huntington, by the Committee on Harbor Improvements, to consider matters of importance in reference to the Huntington harbor.

On Thanksgiving evening there was a grand opening at the Breslau Stadt Theatre, at Breslau. Two years ago there was not a house standing where now is located one of the most flourishing villages on Long Island.

Yesterday morning Superintendent PALMER, of the Long Island City School Department, gave the scholars a second holiday, consequently all has been quiet. One of the teachers has recently resigned on account of the Bible troubles.

STATEN ISLAND.

The drainage of the canal around Southfield is near being completed.

The Auditors of Middleton completed their annual examination of the accounts yesterday.

Prior to leaving for Europe, Justice CORBITT has been presented with a series of resolutions and a medal, by the Father Matthew Society of New-Brighton, as a testimonial of appreciation of his services in the cause of temperance.

NEW-JERSEY.

The chapel of the Methodist Church at New Market, has been sold to the Episcopalians.

It is proposed to erect a new county out of parts of Camden and Gloucester counties, to be known by the name of Deptford.

The members of the Board of Freeholder of Hudson County, who were elected last Spring, and have since been kept out of office, yesterday took their seats. The Board then ordered a detailed statement of the financial condition of the city to be prepared, and adjourned until Wednesday next.

Since noon, on Wednesday, twelve new cases of small-pox have been reported at the City Sanitary Inspector's Office, making a total of 39 since Saturday. A young man came into the Board of Health office, yesterday, having the disease very bad. His appearance caused a general scare, and a free use of carbolic acid.

Application will be made to the next Legislature for a charter for a new railroad from Bound Brook to the Delaware River near Philipsburg, with a capital of $2,000,000. A charter already exists for a road from Bound Brook to Perth Amboy, and the proposed road will connect the Lehigh Valley Road with the Raritan Bay.

THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.

The Corporation Counsel and the Union Ferry Company.

In reply to a question propounded to Corporation Council DE WITT, yesterday, as to what he would do with the Union Ferry Company, he said: "The matter must be tested by a suit of ejectment. It is true I could commence to pull the ferry-house down, but that would incommode the public, and I question if I should be supported in it. Besides, they could get out an injunction against my continuing to pull it down. We will test their title to the ground by a suit in ejectment, and that will settle the whole matter."

The Health of the City.

The total deaths in the City for the week ending Nov. 25 was 183, of which 9 were from small-pox, 7 scarlatina, 13 croup, 18 consumption, 18 disease of brain, 17 convulsions, 19 pneumonia, and 5 old age. There were 21 deaths less than last week, and 48 more than the week ending Saturday, Nov. 26, 1870; small-pox 5 more than last week, and six more than the week ending Saturday, Nov. 26, 1870.

The Committee of Fifty.

The following resolution was adopted at the last meeting of the Commissioners of Charities, in answer to the application of the Committee of Fifty for permission to examine the accounts:

Resolved, That the Clerks of this Board and the Superintendent of Outdoor Relief be and are hereby directed to place at the disposal of the Subcommittee appointed by the Committee of Fifty all books, papers, vouchers and other matters that may be required in order to a thorough and complete examination of the business of the different departments under charge of the Commissioners of Charity; and that the Clerk be directed to notify said Committee that the Commissioners of Charities will be happy to receive them at any time that may suit their convenience, at either the Commissioners' office, in Brooklyn, or at the Almshouse, Flatbush.

The Subcommittee of the Committee of Fifty, of which L. C. CARTER is Chairman, made application on the 28th inst. to M. STRANAHAN, of the Park Commission, for information respecting his Department, whereupon Mr. STRANAHAN sent the Committee reports of the Commission, and expressed a desire to give them any other information they desired. Similar application was made to the Tax Collector, and elicited a similar response. The reports for the past five years were also sent in.

A subcommittee of the Committee of Fifty waited upon the Commissioners of Excise yesterday, and asked permission to examine the books. Commissioner PYBURN expressed a willingness to open the books for examination to the Committee under the restriction that the members of the Press should be present. To this the Committee demurred, whereupon Commissioner PYBURN declined to have any investigation which was not public.

Conference of the Committee of Seventy With the Citizens' Reform Committee.

It is understand that a Subcommittee of the Committee of Seventy of New-York will attend the meeting of the Citizens' Reform Committee of Brooklyn on Monday evening for the purpose of a conference with respect to matters to be brought before the Legislature, of interest to both cities, early in the session. It is deemed desirable that there should be united action, which can only be obtained by an early interchange of views. The Subcommittee on Legislation have, it is said, proposed this conference, and it is understood that Hon. SAMUEL J. TILDEN will be one of the New-York Committee.

The Subcommittee on Prosecution have submitted testimony in the case of twenty parties accused of fraud in the late election, and it is expected that indictments will be found in a few days. It is said, however, that a great deal of the testimony which has been volunteered to the Committee is of such a character that it cannot be used before the Grand Jury.

Decision in Police Cases.

The Police Commissioners yesterday decided to dismiss the complaint against Officer PENDEGAST, of the Third Precinct, for assaulting JOHN T. MONTROSE and refusing to arrest a person charged with illegal voting. Officer FLANNIGAN, of the Second, was exonerated from the charges made against him by JOHN DEVLIN. Sergt. CAMPBELL, of the Ninth Sub-precinct, was fined five days' pay for peddling tickets on election day. In the case of Capt. MCCONNELL, of the Second Precinct, charged with not arresting an alleged repeater, who was intoxicated, the Commissioners came to the conclusion that while the Captain had no reason to know that the man was an illegal voter, he failed to discharge his duty in not arresting him for intoxication. They therefore fined the Captain ten days' pay.

Brief Notes.

Commissioner FURY has reduced the force of special Street Inspectors in the Street Department.

The President of the Water Board has determined to cut off about eighty of the names on the pay-roll of the Commission, among whom, it is said, there are several sinecures.

Two green houses of CHARLES FRIEND, at Gravesend, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning in consequence of the breaking of a kerosene lamp. The loss amounts to about $4,000, and the insurance to $1,500.

The Very Rev. Dean of CHESTER will deliver an address on "Woman's Work in the Church," next Friday evening, at 7½ P. M., at St. Ann's on the Heights. The Bishop of the Diocese will preside.

On Thursday night an attempt was made to set fire to the stables of the De Kalb-avenue Railroad. It was extinguished before any damage had been done, and was supposed to be the work of a recently-discharged employe.

A heated stove in the boiler-shop of CHAS. COLLINS, No. 68 John-street, set fire to the wood-work last evening, and caused an alarm, but the flames were speedily extinguished. Loss about $150; insured in the Merchants' Insurance Company, of New-York.

The house of L. L. LEGGETT, No. 557 Lafayette-avenue, was entered by burglars on Thursday, during the temporary absence of the occupants, who were out enjoying a Thanksgiving dinner, and robbed of jewelry and plate to the value of $816. The family of Mr. LEGGETT had not much to be thankful for when they returned.

About 6 o'clock last evening an affray occurred in the lager-beer saloon of ALBERT KESSELL, corner of Broadway and Bartlett-street, during which JOHN SCHNEIDER was stabbed in one of his arms by KESSELL. The wounded man was taken to a neighboring drug-store, where it was ascertained that he had received a dangerous wound. KESSELL was then arrested, and locked up in the Sixth Precinct Station-house.

[Advertisement.]

Public curiosity and interest are divided between the arrival of the Russian Prince and KNOX's coming Winter Hat, which, we understand, is to be the artistic triumph of the season. He has given the world some rare efforts of his constructive genius in that line; but this is to excel them all. His costly collection of Fur Caps, Collars and Gauntlets have been the admiration of his host of customers, who hold mass-meetings every day at his various stores and go into raptures over his ample and tasteful display.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.			
Britannia	Dec. 2	New-York	Glasgow.
City of London	Dec. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Oceanic	Dec. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Ville de Paris	Dec. 2	New-York	Havre.
Deutschland	Dec. 2	New-York	Bremen.
Spain	Dec. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Helvetia	Dec. 2	New-York	Glasgow.
FOR HAVANA.			
Cleopatra	Dec. 2	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of London*, at 6½ A. M....For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Deutschland*, at 12 M....For France, via Brest, by the *Ville de Paris*, at 6½ A. M....For Havana, by the *Cleopatra*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 1—*In steam-ship Algeria, for Liverpool.*—J. W. Wright, S. Hayes, James Muir, Robert Brodie, John Reid, Thos. Reid, W. F. Grant, Mr. Fury, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. B. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Rodgers, Mr. and Mrs. M. Cantelar, Miss Ogilby, Miss F. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. Shawcross, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, infant and 2 servants, Mrs. F. Brown, Sen., G. Slade, Mr. Marshall, Miss Marshall, Mr. Acquire, Mr. Careaga, Mr. Barne, L. H. Moffatt, J. P. Witherow, H. W. Davidson, Mr. Dunn, Miss Buckley, Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore, 3 children and nurse, Mr. Woodhull, P. H. Rooth, S. S. Harris, J. R. Reese, W. Graham, Miss M. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. A. Khan, Mr. and Mrs. S. Powell, C. D. Coffin, Asa Baker, Capt. Griffin, Capt. B. Stone, T. H. Lehman, Mr. Sliddell, Mr. Lutro, Mrs. Newman and 2 infants, Mrs. M. Bryer, Master Grombacher, Mr. Keron, Master W. Fairclough, James Bohle, J. G. Gilchrist, Miss M. Baxter, J. Hussey, C. Hussey, Dr. Borchardt, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Jones, 3 children and 2 servants, Miss T. Preston, Mrs. A. H. Heath, Miss Heath, Miss Warning, Miss Williams, E. Rubino, D. H. W. Nellds.

In steam-ship Missouri, from Havana.—Rev. R. Dunloup, E. Stammann, Capt. Walker, Pascual Berrira, B. Menendez, J. Medina, A. M. Dias, Master Bobbie Morton, D. Giural, W. H. Scott, H. Harrison, Wm. Franklin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.......7:06 | Sun sets....4:33 | Moon rises..9:21

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11:12 | Gov. Island..11:51 | Hell Gate...1:13

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Dec. 1.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Spain, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool, F. W. J. Hurst; Robert Ingraham, (Br.,) Whitelaw, Sidney, C. B., International C. & R. R. Co.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Volunteer, Howe, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia; S. F. Phelps, Brown, Philadelphia; Wyanoke, Browne, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; E. N. Fairchild, Trout, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Barks Manitoba, (Br.,) Durkee, Havre, &c., Boyd & Winchester; Gazelle, Black, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Laura Maria, (Ger.,) Albrecht, Queenstown or Falmouth, Wendt, Tetens and Bockmann; Speedwell, Patten, Gibraltar for orders, P. Balen & Co.; Patria, (Swe.,) Eggers, Bilboa, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Betty & Emma, (Ger.,) Ropes, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.; Ellen Maria, Hoxie, Fernandina, Fla., S. C. Loud & Co.

Schrs. S. C. Evans, Hulse, Pernambuco, A. Abbott. Annie Richardson, Hutchinson, Demerara, Edwin Rowe & Co.; F. A. Davis, Phillips, St. Jago, (Cuba,) James E. Ward & Co; David Babcock, Colcord, Galveston, Snow & Burgess; A. C. Lyon, Lyon, Baltimore; G. W. Purnell, Sidney, Stamford; John Lewin, St. John, Beaufort, N. C., Thomas, Holmes & Co.; Howard Macomber, Williams, Boston, H. P. Brown & Co.; Thomas J. Owen, Selleck, New-Haven.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Algeria, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Liverpool Nov. 18 and Queenstown 19th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. G. Franklyn. Nov. 26, 3½ A. M., lat. 46, lon. 47, exchanged signals with a brig-rigged Cunard steamer, bound E. The Algeria brings 260 passengers.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Charleston, Berry, Charleston Oct. 28 with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship George B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Washington & Co.

Steam-ship Missouri, Morton, Havana Nov. 25, via Nassau 27th, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Virgo, Bulkly, Savannah Nov. 28, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Zodiac, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Bark Ilva, (of Capetown,) Bliss, Algoa Bay Sept. 20, with wool to Bauendahl & Co.—vessel to master. Oct. 24, lat. 0 14, lon. 27, passed ship Star of Greece, (Br.,) steering W. S. W.; 27th, lat. 3 37, lon. 28 32, passed steam-ship Donati, (Br.,) from Liverpool for Rio Janeiro; 31st, lat. 7 58, lon. 30 50, passed steam-ship Sanoye, (Fr.,) with emigrants, bound S.; Nov. 24, lat. 33 17, lon. 72, passed schr. A. L. Fulton, (of Provincetown,) steering S.; 25th, lat. 35 37, lon. 72 16, spoke bark Fraternitas, (Norw.,) from Cardiff for New-York, 35 ds. out.

Schr. Thos. J. Frazier, Plum, Havana, via Key West, 10 ds., with fruit to Thos. J. Madge—vessel to Youngs, Smith & Co. Has had northerly gales the entire passage, and been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras; Nov. 30, 25 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed the wreck of a schr. of about 80 tons burden, on her beam ends, and both masts gone.

Schr. Helen Mar, Nickerson, Port Johnson, for Providence. Was run into in the East River by a scow in tow of a tug, knocking a large hole in her starbard bow above the water-line.

Schr. John Randolph, Williams, Elizabethport, for Newport.

Schr. Mercer, Wason, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Hattie Page, Matthews, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. S. L. Stevens, Studley, Port Johnson, for Fall River.

Schr. Abby Pitman, Haskell, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Broadfield, Parker, Elizabethport, for Salem.
Schr. Diadem, Chase, Port Johnson, for Wareham.
Schr. Laura, Phillips, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Henry, Snaw, Elizabethport, for Portland.
Schr. H. B. Barnes, Jackson, Virginia.
Schr. Wm. J. Rose, Henderson, Virginia.
Schr. Sea Flower, Chase, Virginia.
Schr. Ann Turner, Jones, Virginia.

BELOW—Two ships, unknown, at anchor on the Bar.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, N. W., cloudy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—Arr. steamers William Kennedy, from Baltimore; Aries, from Philadelphia; Rattlesnake, from do.; Achilles, from do.; Nereus, from New-York; Glaucus, from do.

FORTRESS MONROE, VA., Dec. 1.—The pilot-boat Slicer reports passed in for Baltimore, brigs Sarah and J. C. Campbell, from Demerara. Passed out—Steamers North America for Liverpool, Leipsic for Bremen; barks Aurora and Eastern Province, for Great Britain; brig Cieta, for Porto Rico; schr. Ripple, for Halifax.

LEWES, Del., Dec. 1.—In the harbor, brig Emily, from Fernandina, for New-York, with part of her crew sick.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Dec. 1.—Arr. steamers Rattlesnake and Leopard, Philadelphia, for Boston; bark Signal, Turk's Island, via Delaware Breakwater, for Boston; brig Ottawa, New-Bandor, N. B., for New-Haven; schrs. Orozimbo and Kate Grant, Smith, Amboy, for Boston; Sahwa, Rondout, for Boston; Freddie W. Alton, Rappahannock, for Boston; Addie Walton, Baltimore, for Boston; Mountain Laurel, Hoboken, for Boston; Alexandria, Jersey City, for Plymouth; Hattie Ross, Philadelphia, for Portland.

Sld. steamers Rattlesnake and Leopard; schr. Freddie W. Alton.

Disaster.

Schr. Skylark, Loring, from Picton, for Galveston, put into Nassau, Nov. 24, for repairs, having lost sails, and lost one man overboard.

Schr. Ann & Susan, Podger, from Long Cay, Bahamas, for Baltimore, put into Nassau, Nov. 15, leaking; about two-thirds of the cargo of salt saved.

European Marine Intelligence.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 1.—The North German Lloyd Steam-ship Ohio, from Baltimore, arrived at this port yesterday.

HAVRE, Dec. 1.—The General Transatlantic Company's steam-ship Washington, Capt. Rosseau, from New-York Nov. 18, arrived at this port yesterday.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
OFFER FOR THE
HOLIDAYS,
THE LARGEST VARIETY OF
DIAMOND, STONE CAMEO & GOLD SETS,
ALSO, AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
DRESS & BAND BRACELETS,
PENDANTS, LOCKETS, &C.
Bronzes, Statuary, and Fancy Goods Generally,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AND AT VERY LOW PRICES.

A. RAYMOND & CO.,
CORNER FULTON AND NASSAU STS.,
CLOTHIERS,
OFFER
GREAT BARGAINS
IN
OVERCOATS
FOR
GENTS AND BOYS.

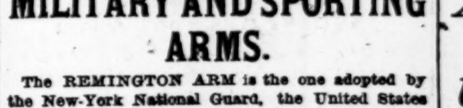
NIAGARA
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
REMOVED TO
No. 201 Broadway,
BETWEEN FULTON AND DEY STS.
Cash Capital - - $1,000,000
ASSETS,
AFTER PAYING LOSSES AT CHICAGO.
Over 1,100,000 Dollars.
H. A. HOWE, President.
P. NOTMAN, V.-Pres't and Sec'y.

FINE ELECTRO-PLATED WARE
AND
TABLE CUTLERY.
New and elegant designs of Tea-ware,
Spoons and Forks, &c.,
Patent Swing Wine-Coolers,
Vegetable Dishes, Soup Tureens, and a large assortment of Fancy Articles, suitable for presents.
HIRAM YOUNG,
NO. 24 JOHN-ST.

THOS. R. AGNEW, NO. 260 GREENWICH-ST.—Choice Groceries, Teas, Flour, Fish, &c., wholesale and retail. One price, strictly.

STERLING SILVER.
STARR & MARCUS,
NO. 22 JOHN-ST., UPSTAIRS,
Make a Specialty of the
Gorham Manufacturing Company's
Sterling Silver-Ware.
Especial attention is requested to the many new and elegant pieces manufactured expressly to our order the past year, and quite recently completed.
An unusually attractive assortment of novelties in Fancy Silver, cased for Wedding Gifts, of an inexpensive character.
The Gorham Company manufacture on an unparalleled scale, employing on Sterling Silver-Ware alone over Three Hundred skilled hands, the most accomplished talent in Designing, and the best Labor-Saving Machinery, enabling them to produce works of the highest character, at prices unapproached by any competition.
This Company use only British Sterling 925/1000.

FREEMAN & BURR,
CLOTHING WAREHOUSES,
Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-St., N. Y.
EVERY NOVELTY OF STYLE AND texture of material in Suits, Overcoats and Clothing of every description, for all ages and all occupations, ready for immediate wear; or, if preferred, any garment is made to measure at few hours' notice.
OVERCOATS, $8, $15.
OVERCOATS, $20, $25.
OVERCOATS, $30, $40.
BUSINESS SUITS, $15, $20.
BUSINESS SUITS, $25, $30.
BUSINESS SUITS, $40, $50.
WORKING SUITS, $10, $15.
WORKING SUITS, $18, $20.
WORKING SUITS, $25, $30.
DRESS SUITS, $20, $30.
DRESS SUITS, $40, $50.
DRESS SUITS, $60, $70.
BOYS' SUITS, $5, $8.
BOYS' SUITS, $10, $15.
BOYS' SUITS, $20, $25.
BOYS' OVERCOATS, $6, $10.
BOYS' OVERCOATS, $15, $18.
BOYS' OVERCOATS, $20, $25.
ORDERS BY LETTER PROMPTLY filled. Thousands avail themselves of our NEW SYSTEM FOR SELF-MEASURE, enabling parties in any part of the country to order direct from us, with the certainty of receiving the most PERFECT FIT attainable.
RULES FOR SELF-MEASURE, Samples of Goods, Price-list and Fashion Sheet SENT FREE on application.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MILITARY AND SPORTING ARMS.
The REMINGTON ARM is the one adopted by the New-York National Guard, the United States and French Navies, and by the Spanish, Danish, Swedish, Egyptian and Greek Armies. It is unrivaled for simplicity, accuracy and durability. As a Sporting Arm it is in great demand.
ARMORY, ILION, N. Y. | SALES-ROOMS, NO. 193 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

ELASTIC BELTS,
STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, ANKLETS, &c., at
MARSH & CO.'S
RADICAL CURE TRUSS OFFICE, No. 2 Vesey-st and No. 32 East 14th-st., near University-place.

BEST
ENGLISH TABLE CUTLERY!
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE,
OFFER A FINE ASSORTMENT, WITH IVORY PEARL, SILVER AND SILVER-PLATED HANDLES.

Elegant
NECK-WEAR,
FROM
LONDON, PARIS,
AND OUR OWN
WORKROOMS.
Linen Handkerchiefs,
Merino and Silk
UNDER-WEAR,
Hosiery, Gloves,
Shirts, Collars,
Cuffs, Drawers.
Robes de Chambre,
House Coats.
Union Adams & Co.,
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

WOOD & WARING.
Chinchilla Overcoats,
$12.
Chinchilla Overcoats,
$15.
Fur Beaver Overcoats,
$15.
WOOD & WARING,
No. 98 Bowery.

The Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co.
Assets Gold, $20,000,000
" in the United States, 3,000,000
45 William St.

SARATOGA
Geyser Spring Water.
GENERAL DEPOT, NO. 42 MURRAY-ST.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 135 BROADWAY.
Branch Office - - - - - - No. 586 6TH-AV.
Assets 1st November, 1871 - - - - - - - - $4,813,560 94
LIABILITIES.
Chicago Losses, deducting amount reinsured in European Companies - - - - - - - - - - $2,139,213 00
Other liabilities, including all losses in Michigan and Wisconsin, 291,326 79
2,430,539 79
$2,383,021 15
To which is to be added the assessment on stockholders, now being paid in - 1,500,000 00
By the foregoing it will be seen that the HOME continues to offer reliable Insurance against loss or damage by fire.
Parties seeking Insurance are invited to call at the office, or apply to a representative of the Company.
CHARLES J. MARTIN, President.
J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.

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The
Popular One Price Clothiers:
Nos. 398, 400 & 402, Bowery, N.Y.
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Gents & Childrens Clothing.